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Exchange Column, p. 14. Advertisers' and Buyers' Reference List and Index to Advertisements, pp. 27-29. THE INDEX REFERENCES APPLY TO FOLIOS AT FOOT OF PAGES.

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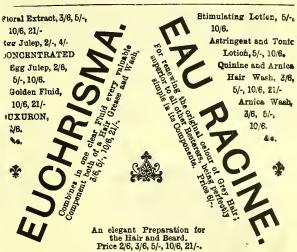
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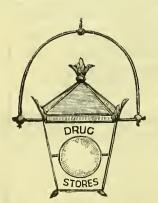
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The contents of a Chemist's shop for sale, in one lot, recently fitted with the best mahogany fixtures, mahogany glass cases, dispensingscreen, counter, &c.; 520 gold-labelled bottles, specially selected; best quality drugs, many not been unpacked; a boon to a Chemist commencing. Address, Belcher, Blackfriars, Gloucester.

### Miscellaneous.

What cash offers for Raphael's Opsiometer, uever used, cost 45s.; also 1 dozen spectacles, cost 36s.; 2 dozen at 30s.; 5 dozen at 24s.; 4 dozen at 18s.; 1 dozen at 15s.; 1 dozen at 12s. 6d.; 3 dozen at 12s.; 1 dozeu at 9s.; 1 dozeu at 6s. 3d.; all new goods? Rudd, Westgate, Ripou.

Several dozen Laurance's curled side spectacles cheap; "Pears' Annuals" and "Dirty Boy"; offers? Webster, West Bromwich.

6d. fullers' earth boxes, ordinary, 21 inches deep, 8s. per gross; ditto, 31 inches deep, 9s. per gross; or full, with handsome label and band (no name), 2s. and 2s. 3d. per dozen respectively; any quantity; carriage paid. Griffith, Chemist, Shepton Mallet.

Steam-jacketed pan, jacket and pan all copper, tinned inside, with fittings and strong wooden stand, holds over 40 gallons, sell for 10%; 10-gallou percolator, copper, tinned inside, nearly new, 21. 10s.; stamped envelope for sketch. Moss, Chemist, Ilkeston.

### WANTED.

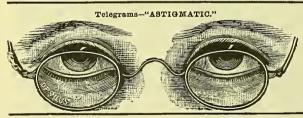
Stock and fittings for one side of medical hall; price 75/. "Bēbe," 156 Clowes Street, Mau-

Secondhand set forceps in pouch, 10, 12, or 14 pairs. Quote prices to Gantlett, Chemist, Marlborough.

The Chemist and Druggist for July 8, 1893. P.O. only to 112/37, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Caunou Street, E.C.

### Address Wanted.

The present address of C. W. Shepherd, Chemist, late of Ikley, Yorkshire. 92/55, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon



Holders of the largest stock of Spectacles and



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Re Coca Wine,

### ARMBRECHT.

0



The happy

### ™ MEDIUM. 歳

4/= a bottle, retail.

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6 dozen, £9 = 14 = 5

Carriage paid only when Cash is sent with Order.

ARMBRECHT, NELSON & CO.

13, 14 Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, London, W.



### DAN, RYLANDS, LIMITED.

Glass Bottle Manufacturers, Box and Case Makers, Soda-water Machinery Engineers, and General Providers to the Mineral Water Trade.



### GLASS BOTTLE DEPARTMENT.

We have had over TWENTY YEARS' experience in the making of Globe Stoppered Bottles, and have manufactured more than all other firms in the World put together. RYLANDS' "Valve," "Reliance," "Acme," and "Original No. 4," are the leading Bottles in the Trade. All our Bottles are made with a patent tool of which we are the Sole Owners, and the grooves produced therewith will be found the most reliable in the market. All Buyers should see that the name of "DAN RYLANDS" and a figure 4 are stamped upon each bottle, in order to ensure our special manufacture and extra strength of glass. The names of our various shapes of Globe-stoppered Bottles are also registered, and should be used by buyers when placing their orders.

Our Syphon Bottles are of the very first quality, with pure block-tin Tops and strong brilliant, pressure-resisting glass, elegant in appearance, and of simple construction. All kinds of screw-mouth and cork bottles for the aërated-water trade.

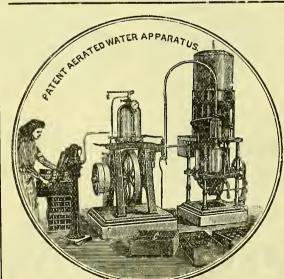
Our patent machine-made "Climax" and other Bottles are accurately made and specially designed for Preserves, Pickles, Confectionery, and for all purposes to which wide-mouth Glass Vessels can be applied.

### ESSENCE DEPARTMENT.

Our Essences, Tinctures, and other ingredients are prepared by the Standard Essence Co., for whom we are sole agents. Their superior preparations are produced by a process which preserves the full natural aroma of the Fruits. These essences are highly concentrated, of exquisite flavour, and absolutely pure.

Essential Oil of Lemon, Acids, and Colourings of the finest quality and at moderate prices.





### SODA-WATER MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

This Machinery possesses exceptional merits. The Aërated Waters it produces may be relied upon for uniformity of quality, and as regards economy our Patent Plants eclipse all others. They save materials, power, space, labour, time, and money.

We are also supplying our Patent Machines adapted for using Liquefied Carbonic Acid Gas, to all who prefer this system of Aërated Water making. They are strong, simple, easily managed, and reliable. Pure Compressed Carbonic Acid Gas supplied.

Our Filling Machines are the most popular and leading fillers in the market. All kinds, for hand or power, for corks or patents. Of our Paragon Fillers there have

### BOX DEPARTMENT.

Our PATENT WIRE-BOUND and "DINO" BOXES are far superior to hoop-ironed boxes, which catel and drag against everything they come in contact with. In our ooxes, the wire is well protected from wet and rust, and these boxes are the strongest, lightest, and neatest in the trade.



Catalogues and Price Lists free on application.

DAN RYLANDS, LIMITED, BARNSLEY, ENGLAND



PRICES.

SYPHONS ... 1/6 1/8 and 1/10 each SELTZOGENES.

8 pint 16/- each 6/8 7/6 8/6 10/5 Including two funnels and stopper for charging

manufactured on the well-known "Fevre" System, and each one is thoroughly tested before leaving the NOYES works.

Victoria, ввоя.,

38., 48 Queen Street, Melbourne, South and West Australia, and Tas



Agents for New South and Tasmania. Victoria, The tops of these Seltzogenes are made of pure block tin, guaranteed LAR & CO., DU

(VINUM AURANTII, B.P.), prepared in strict accordance with the Formula of the British Pharmacopæia.



COMPLETE APPARATUS, CAPABLE OF PRODUCING

26<sup>T</sup>

300 DOZ. BOTTLES

of Aerated Water per day, at a minimum of cost,

PHONS, Write for ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE,

Post Free upon Application.

EAGLE WHARF ROAD.

LONDON, N.



# JEWSBURY & BROWN

Have pleasure in announcing that they have removed to New Premises at

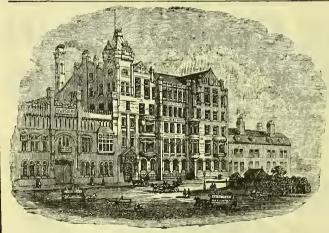
ARDWICK GREEN, MANCHESTER,

WHICH HAVE BEEN SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF

# MINERAL WATERS,

### BREWED GINGER BEER,

Aërated Beverages.



The

APPLIANCES are
THOROUGHLY UP TO DATE,
and the Water Used comes only in
contact with Pure Tin and Slate,
thus absolutely avoiding any
dangerous metallic contamination.
As heretofore, only the Finest
Qualities of Materials will be used
in every department. We rely on

the quality of our productions to ensure for them a preference with the consumer who requires a safe and refreshing beverage of absolute purity.

Chemists who have not Stocked these Waters are invited to write for Prices.

CARRIAGE PAID ON WATERS & RETURNED EMPTIES.

JEWSBURY & BROWN, Mineral Water Manufactory, MANCHESTER

ORDERS FOR EXPORT AND SHIP STORES RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

GOLD MEDAL.



LONDON, 1893.

ONLY GOLD MEDAL.



BIRMINGHAM, 1893.

THE ONLY PRIZE MEDAL.



LONDON, 1881.

HIGHEST PRIZE MEDAL.



BRADFORD, 1882.

### CHEMISTS SHOULD STOCK



# FRUIT SYRUPS

Manufactured from the REAL FRUIT in the following flavours:-

RASPBERRY.

STRAWBERRY,

CHERRY.

RED CURRANT.

PINEAPPLE.

LEMON AND LIME FRUIT.

These Syrups, being most suitable for mixing with AERATED WATERS, will

FIND A READY SALE

DURING THE

### NEW YEAR'S FESTIVITIES

As they are suitable alike for the refreshment of adults and for use at Children's Parties, being

### GUARANTEED PERFECTLY PURE.

They will also promote the sale of AERATED WATERS.

A SAMPLE ORDER SOLICITED.

The Chemists' Aerated and Mineral Waters Association, Ltd.,

OL. SANTALI "BUSH."

OL. SANTALI "BUSH."

OL. SANTALI "BUSH."

# BUSH'S LEWISH'S

"Speciality."

TRY IT.

Artillery Lane, LONDON.

3/6 Size - 26/- per Case (1 doz.)

30/- per Case (2 doz.) 2/0 Size

Can be obtained through the Wholesale Houses, or from the Proprietors,

### STEPHEN SMITH & CO., BOW, LONDON.

BROOKE & HIRST (LIM.),

Manufacturing Chemists and Wholesale Druggists, Manufacturers of

Of Firest Fizzon and Quality, and specially suitable for the Preparation of Orange Quinne Wine.



### ROBINGON'S

Composed of Liebig's Extract of Beef, Extract of Malt, and

sound Port Wine.

REPORT ON BEEF WINES.

From the results of my Analyses of various Beef Wines I have had occasion to examine, none have equalled as regards strength, purity of ingredients, and (of no less importance) the skilful and judicious manner in which the respective ingredients have been proportioned and combined, the Liebig's Beef Wine manufactured by Mr. B. Robinson, of Pendleton, Manchester.

It is in every sense a reliable preparation, embodying in a pleasing and palatable form all the acknowledged medicinal and nutritive properties pertaining to Liebig's Extract of Meat, Extract of Malt, and sound Port Wine.

Lecturer on Materia Medica in the Owens College, Manchester (Victoria University).

December 15, 1828

Specially prepared for Quinine Wine, does not deposit, will keep good in any climate, and well adapted for Export Trade. containing 9, 18, 30, 60, or 120 Gallons. Terms on application.

This delightful Summer Beverage is produced solely from the finest fresh Meestna Lemons, the juice of which is clarified from all muddy deposit, the energy of the Peel is extracted and added to the prepared juice, thus securing a far more delicate and refreshing drink than can possibly be obtained by the old clumsy method of squeezing the lemon, &c. Sold in Bottles, reputed quarts, at 1s. each.

B. ROBINSON, Distiller and Brewer of British Wines, Church St., Pendleton, Manchester.

xx



Sold in Bottles at 3s. 6d. each, or 40s. per dozen, Retail.

### COCA LIQUEUR

The best Restorative is

ROLLAND'S COCA LIQUEUR.

The best Nerve Tonic is

ROLLAND'S COCA LIQUEUR.

The best Renewer of Health is

ROLLAND'S COCA LIQUEUR.

Sold in Fancy Wickered Bottles, 7s. 6d. each, Retail.

COCA is prepared in various forms: COCA WINE, COCA LIQUEUR, COCA LOZENGES, COCA TABLETS, COCA ELIXIR, COCA TEA. COCA CHOCOLATE, COCA TOBACCO, &c.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF

### THE PARISIAN VAPORISER & EAU DE

Price 15s. each ; Eau de Lis 2s. 6d. per bottle.

Usual Trade Discount. Pamphlets for distribution, carriage paid.

FULL PARTICULARS FROM



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Will positively CLOSE for PRESS on TUESDAY NEXT, the 22nd inst.

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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

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PILLS

SOLE MAKERS OF GABRIEL & TROKE'S **CELATINE CAPSULED** HORSE BALI

Alterative, Condition, Cordial Cough, Diuretic, Fever, Physic, Worm, Quintne Tonic Balls (Registered 81,291).

SAMPLES FREE.

GELATINE COATED DOG AND

Telegrams-"SOLPORT. LONDON."

Shaftesbury Street, New North Road,

Manufacturers for Wholesale and Export of

CHEST PROTECTORS, CORN and BUNION PLASTERS, &c.

LOOFAHS LOOFAH GOODS.

Buyers and Shippers should write for our full Illustrated Price List.

# TEMPERANCE WINES

CAN BE MADE WITH

### MASON'S WINE ESSENCES

Most Refreshing at Children's Parties and all Social Gatherings. Nonalcoholic, Pure, and very Refreshing.

A Lady writes:—"The 6d. bottle of Ginger Wine Essence made several bottles of most delicious wine, far better than what we have paid 2s. a bottle for. It is most suitable for children's parties."

GINGER, LEMON, ORANGE, RASPBERRY, &c.

Try the Ginger and Raspberry. The Wine will be just ready for Christmas.

SOLE INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS-

### NEWBALL & MASON,

NOTTINGHAM.





Sugar Free.

Carefully Standardised.

Prepared by Actual Champagne Growers.

Prescribed as the Best Restorative Tonic, and in cases of Insomnia, Neurasthenia, etc.

In Bottles, 2/- and 3/9.

Full Particulars of HERTZ & COLLINGWOOD, 4 SUSSEX PLACE, LONDON, E.C.

### THE PASTEUR GERM FILTER.

The PASTEUR FILTER prevents the passage of Microbes of any kind, is difficult to break and easy to clear, and is effectual in preventing Epidemics of Cholera, Typhoid Fever, Diarrhea, and similar diseases.

The British Medical Journal (August 25, 1894) says:—"Its application for some years in 200,000 quarters of the French Army has shown that it is effectual in preventing epidemics of Cholera, Typhoid Fever, Diarrhaa, and similar diseases."

M. de Freycinet (Report of Minister of War to President of the French Republic, Journal Officiel, February 14, 1892) says:—"Wherever the Pasteur Filter has been applied to water previously bad, Typhoid Fever has disappeared." At this date over 200,000 quarters of the French Army were fitted with Pasteur Filters.

Sir Henry E. Roscoe, M.P., Ph.D., F.R.S. (Westminster Gazette, September 8, 1893), says:—"Ordinary filters are no good at all. The only filter that protects the water-drinker from the germs is the Pasteur Filter."

After eight months investigation in the Public Health Laboratory of the

After eight months investigation in the Funic Health Laboratory of the University of Edinburgh to estimate the value, in prevention of disease, of the best known Carbon and Asbestos Filters, of the Pasteur Filter, and of a copy of it in another material, Dr. H. H. Johnston, D.Sc., M.D., C.M., states:—"The Pasteur-Chamberland Filter is undoubtedly the best, and the only one in which reliance can be placed for permanently sterilising drinking water."

Made in a variety of Patterns for Industrial and Domestic purposes.

J. DEFRIES & SONS, LIMITED, SANITARY DEPARTMENT, LONDON, E.C.

23

### FRAENKEL BROT



TRADE MARK.

CIGAR AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS. AND IMPORTERS OF PIPES. POUCHES, &c.,

81, 82, 83, & 84 HOUNDSDITCH, LONDON, E.C.

SHIPPERS SUPPLIED.

Complete Illustrated Catalogue Post Free.

Manufacturers of the famous "DON JORGE" Cigars and Cigarettes.

MACHINE-CUT SEVILLE AND

LEMON PEELS ORANGE (FRESH or DRIED).

Seville Oranges and Messina Lemons are now arriving, and we are prepared to supply the *specially* machine-cut Peels which have given such general satisfaction to the trade since their introduction. The Fresh Peels are cut *free from pith* in small shreds (about 1"×18"), a condition acknowledged to be the most favourable for the manufacture of Official Tinctures and Infusions and of Soluble Essences.

The DRIED PEELS are cut as free from pith as possible, and every care is taken in drying to preserve the colour and aroma.

Samples will be sent free on application.

GO. S.E. DOCKHEAD.

A SEASONABLE LINE FOR THE COLD WEATHER.

Important to Chemists and the Public.

ONE OF THE OLDEST AND BEST REMEDIES FOR COUGES, COLUS, &c.

### PURE LIQUORICE JUICE.

SOLAZZI

Is the FINEST BRAND the World produces. THE CHEMIST'S BRAND.

"The British Medical Journal" says: -

"Of all varieties of Stick Liquorice, "SOLAZZI" is the most famous. Possesses all the characters attributed to Pure Extract of Liquorice . . . an entire absence of any matter foreign to the root."

"The Chemist and Druggist" says:-

" The most esteemed of all."

Recommended also by "Health," "Food and Sanitation," "Health News," &c., &c.

Ask your Wholesale House for Show Cards, Handbills, &c.

### EIGHT PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED

GOODALL'S

### HOUSEHOLD SPECIALITIES.

### YORKSHIRE RELISH.

host Delicious Sauce in the World. Bottles, 6d., 1s., & 2s. each.

GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.

the Best in the World. 1d. packets; 6d., 1s., 2s., and 5s. Tins.

BOODALL'S EGG POWDER.

One 6d. Tin is equal to 25 Eggs. In 1d. packets; 6d., 1s., and 5s. Tins,

GUSTARD POWN

Delicious Custards without Eggs. In Boxes, ?d., &d., & 1s. each

GOODALL'S BLANCMANGE POV

Delicious Blancmange in a Few Minutes. Bexes, 6d. and

Bottles, 6d., 1s., and 2s. each. Best Tonic yet Introduced.

GOODALL'S GINGER-BEER POWDER.

Makes the Best Ginger-Beer. Packets, 3d. and 6d.

BRUNSWICK BLACK. For Painting Stoves, Grates, Iron, Tin, &c. 6d. and 1s. Bettles.

GOODALL'S LAVENDER WATER.

Rich and Lasting Perfume. Bottles, 1s., 2s., and 5s. each.

For Polishing and Cleaning all Metals. Boxes, 6d., 1s., and 2s.

Make a Delicious and Nutritious Jelly. In 4-pint, 1-pint, and Quart Boxes, 3d., 6d., and 1s. each.

PROPRIETORS-GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., LEEDS.

### MEDICINES PATENT

Monthly Price List of Patent Medicines, Druggists' Sundries, &c., will be sent post free on application to

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., LEEDS.

### PETER TYRER'S SAUCES

WORCESTER, READING, HARVIE, YORKSHIRE, AND "BOROUGH" KETCHUP.

SILVER

MEDAL.

Bottles, flat or round, reputed half-pints ... pints ...
Pint Imperial, round etoppered bottles ...

Per gross. Extra quality

15/- 26/- 38/
52/- 52/- 52/
2008 52/-

### ROYAL CAFE SAUCE, a Rich Fruity and Exquisite Flavour.

Square Glass Stoppered Bottles, containing nearly 1-pint Imperial, 42/- per gross.

Sample Bottles at 7/- per gross

MANUFACTORY — 30 SOUTHALL PLACE, LONG LANE, BOROUGH, LONDON, S.E. CHIEF SCOTCH AGENCY — West Nile Street. GLASGOW.

### BOVRIL

THE VITAL PRINCIPLE OF PRIME OX BEEF, IS 50 TIMES MORE NOURISHING THAN ORDINARY EXTRACT OF MEAT OR HOME-MADE BEEF TEA.

BARON LEIBIG discovered and publicly avowed the unsuitableness of Meat Essences, Meat Extracts, and homemade Beef Tea as resuscitating agents or as food in any direct sense.

BOURIL was introduced to supply the nourishment so conspicuously absent in these preparations, and this is secured by the introduction of albumen and fibrine (or rather the entire lean of beef) desiccated at a low temperature by special process, and subsequently pulverised to a minute degree of subdivision. By this means the entire nourishment of animal food is adapted to the feeblest and most sensitive stomach, and perfect assimilation is secured with the least possible expenditure of vital energy.

### INVALID BOVRIL

Is specially prepared for use in the Sick Room. It is put up in porcelain jars and sold by chemists and druggists only; and it differs from ordinary Bovril in being more concentrated and quite devoid of seasoning.

It is the most perfect form of concentrated nourisbment at present known, and is enjoyed by Invalids when ordinary

food and stimulants are rejected.

### BOYRIL, Ltd., Food Specialists, LONDON.

Chairman—RT. HON. LORD PLAYFAIR, K.C.B, LL.D.

# RIDGE'S PATENT FOOD

Gives Health, Strength, Comfort to Old and Young, Quiet Nights to Mothers and Nurses.

### DR. RIDGE'S PATENT COOKED FOOD

Is certified to contain all the essentials of a Pure Dietary necessary to secure a healthy and natural development of bone and muscle, a vital necessity to growing infants and a comfort to all.

DR. RIDGE'S FOOD has the LARGEST SALE of any infant's food in the world.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

The public are cautioned against all imitations.

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Pamphlets and Showcards Post Free on application to RIDGE'S ROYAL FOOD MILLS. LONDON, N.

### THOS. GUEST & CO.

City Works, Carruthers St., MANCHESTER.

### MAKERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF MEDICATED LOZENGES.

B.P., T.H. Ph., and General Proprietary Lozenges. Finest Gum Jujubes and Pastilles—Glycerine and Black Currant, &c. Granular and all other Effervescing Preparations. Boiled Sugars, Floral Tablets (1892).

BEFORE BUYING ANY OF THE ABOVE, PLEASE SEND FOR SAMPLES AND COMPARE.

TELEPHONE NATIONAL 235. TELEGRAMS "GUESTO."

# CAPSULED "McK.&R." PILLS.

McKesson & Robbins : Originated 1870 : New York.

### WHY SHOULD THE "McK. & R." PILLS BE PRESCRIBED?

- 1. Because they are prepared from materials of the highest quality only.
- Because they are made according to the B.P. or other Standard Authorities, and therefore all the combinations are well tried and of recognised value.
- Because they are taken pleasantly—being tasteless—and readily, being ovoid in form.
- 4. Because they are not subjected at any stage of preparation to the injurious action of heat.
- Because the coating of pure transparent gelatine preserves the contents from oxidation.
- Because they are always soluble, and the contents soft and quickly disintegrated.

### LIST OF PRINCIPAL CAPSULED PILLS.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL	L CAPSULED PILLS.
Alees, all the B.P. combinations 5 gr.	Laxative, Vegetable-
Alees, Dilute (Dr. Hall Dinuer Pill) 4 gr.	Res. Podoph.   Ext. Colec. Co 1 gr.
Alees Barb. Pulv. Ext. Glycyrrh.	Ext. Hyoscy.  Sxt. Tarax, as 1-4 gr.  Res. Leptand. as 1-2 gr.
Saponis Pulv. Theriaca, aa 1 gr.	Cl. Menth. Pip.
Alecs Sec 12 gr.   Ext. Nucis Vem 2 gr.	Mercury, Biniodide1-16 gr,
Alein	Mercury, Preto-iodide 1-20, 1-16, 1-8, 1-4 gr.
Aloin. Various combinations.	N.B.—Made from the absolutely pure yellow impalpable
Anti-Dyspepsia (Fethergill)—	powder, free from mercury and from biniodide.
Stryohninæ 20 gr.   Pulv. Ipecae 2-3 gr.	So-called "green" prete-iodide centains uncembined mercary.
Pulv. Piper Nig 1 gr.   Ext. Gent 1 gr.	Mercury with Chalk 1
Arsenieus Aoid	Morphine Muriate
Assafeetida, U.S. and B.P	Opium
Atropine	C norm and Campher
Blue Pill, with Celecynth and Hyoscyam	Opii Pulv 1 gr.   Camphores 2 gr.
Calcium Sulphide	Pepsin, Pure
Calemel, Colecyn., and Hyoso	Physpherus
Calemel Co., B.P	N.BIu ue kind of Pill are the advantages of the
Camphor and Hypsogram	"McK. & R." method better exemplified or more in request.
Campheræ. Ext. Hyescy., ää 1 gr.	No other brand of Phesphorus Pills is equally reliable for the administration of the unoxidised medicament.
Cannabis Indica 1-4, 1-2 gs	Phesphorns and Irou—
Cascara Ragrada 3 gs.	Phosphor. Pur 1-50 gr.   Ferr. Redact 2 gr
Oathartie Comp., U.S.P.	Phosphorus, Iron, and Oninine-
Hrt. Jalap 1 gr.   Hyd. Subohler 1 gr.   Hrt. Ocloc. Oc. 1 l-3 gr.   Gambog 1-4 gr.   N.B.—The ready solubility of the "MoK. & R." Pills is readily	Phosphor. Pur 1-100 gr.   Ferri Carb 1 gr.
N.B.—The ready solubility of the "McK. & R." Pills is readily	Quiuinæ Sulph 1 gr.
I proved by taking a dose of these.	Phosphorus and Nux Vomica— Phosphor, Pur 1-50 gr.   Ext. Nucis Vom 1-6 gr.
Celosynth Comp., B.P	Phosphorus and Quinine—
Colocynth, other combinations.	Phosphor. Pur 1-50 gr.   Quiuinæ Sulph 1 gr.
Copalba Compound—	Phesphorns and Valerianate of Zinc-
Onbebæ Pulv 2 gr.   Mass. Cepaib 1 gs.   Ferri Kulph. Exsic 1-2 gr.   Tereb. Venet 1 1-2 gr.	Phesphor. Pur 1-50 gr.   Zinci Valer 1 gr.
Cerresive Sublimate	Picrotexin 1-80 gr.
Oroton Cil 1-2 gr.	Podephyllin
Diuretie-	Quinine, Sulphate
Ext. Buchu, Potass. Nitrat 1 gr.	Quinine Co. (Anti-Malarial).
Seiilæ Pulv 1-2 gr.	Largely prescribed in America with excellent results.
Ferr. Sulph. Exsio 1 1-2 gs.	Rhubarb Comp., B.P 5 gr.
Thus, American 1 1-2 gr.	Rhubarb with Blue Pill 5 gr.
Aloes #ccot 1-2 gr.	Salicylic Acid
N.B.—Each Pill = 30 gr. ergot or 30 ms. fl extract. This	Soap Comp., B.P
form is more reliable and uniform in effect and mere agreeable	Squill Comp., B.P
than the liquid preparations.	Strophanthus
Bueuymin	Strychnine 1-50 gr.
Iedeform and Iodoform with Iron	Tenic Laxative (Fothergill)—
Ipeeae 1-4, 5 gr.	Quininæ Sulph 2-3 gr.   Ferri Redact.
Ipecac. Ce	Strychu 1-30 gr. Ext. Bellad., äâ 1-4 gr.
Ipeese, and Squill, B.P 5 gr.	Valerianates, Iren, Quinine, and Zinc.
Iron Pill, B.P. Add	Warburg's Tincture and the same without Aloes.  Each Pill = 1 fl. drm. of the Tincture.
Iren Arseniate	Zine Phosphide
Iren and Quinine Citrate 2 gr.	Zinc Valerianate
THE WINE GUILLE OLD SEE & St.	CIBO - GIOTALIA - CALLER - CAL

Special Combinations of 8,000 or more Pills made and Capsuled to order for Hospitals, &c., at Special Quotations.

London Agency:—Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Thompson, 7 to 12 Aldersgate Street, H.O.

MESSES. BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO., Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C.;
MESSES. GRIMWADE, RIDLEY & CO., 7 Union Court, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

Telephone Number, 1852.

### Telegraphic Address-CHEMICUS LONDON.

### ADVERTISERS' AND BUYERS' REFERENCE LIST AND INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS APPEARING IN THIS ISSUE.

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Wright, Layman & Danney

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CONFECTIONERY

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Wood, Vincent
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Bovril Lim. (Beef.)
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Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
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Wright, Layman & Umney
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Pasteur Germ Filter
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HYPOPHOSPH'TES
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Hockin, Wilson & Co.
Putney, J., & Sons
Tongrood, W.
IN K
Bewley & Draper, Lim.

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Washington Chemical Co.

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Raimes & Co.
Raimes & Co.
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Richardson, J., & Co., Lim.

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(Cresebrough Co. (Vaseline)
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Wilkinson & Co.

Wilkinson & Co.

Wilkinson & Co.

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Stevenson & Howell
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Armour & Co.
Burrougne, Wellcome & Co.
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9 ", Coloc. et Hyosey 1/1 ", 10/- ",	Pulv. Saponis $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
17 , Rhei Co 6d. , 4/3 ,	Ol. Ricini ½ m.
	Ol. Croton 1-16th m. 4/- lb.
APERIENT.	LITTLE CATHARTIC.
45 Pulv. Aloes Barb $1\frac{2}{3}$ gr.	
Pulv. Cambogiæ $\frac{1}{3}$ gr.	320 Podophyllin $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.
Pulv. Jalapæ $\frac{2}{3}$ gr.	Pulv. Aloin ½ gr.
Pulv. Coloc $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	Ext. Hyoscy 1-20th gr.
Sapo. Cast $\frac{1}{3}$ gr.	Ext. Nuc. Vom. 1-20th gr.
Gingerin $\frac{1}{6}$ gr. $9d$ . gross, $4/6$ lb.	Jalapin 1-12th gr.
46 As above, with 1 gr. Hyd. Subchlor. in each	Gingerin 1-20th gr.
Pill, same price.	Pulv. Saponis \frac{1}{8} \text{ gr. 7d. gross, 18/- lb.}
· ·	cough.
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Hyd. Subchlor $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. $4/6$ lb.	LITTLE LIVER.
246 Dil Hadrona Il on	282 Podophyllin ½ gr.
346 Pil. Hydrarg $1\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Ext. Coloc. Co $2\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	Pulv. Aloin 1/4 gr.
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Ext. Hyoscy 1 gr. 12/- lb.	Pulv. Aloes $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.
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195.	Eucalyptol (Faulding's),	1 m		3/_	212. Santal Oil, 5 m			•
000	0.134 1 2	- III.		0/-	212. Danial OII, 5 III	• • •		7/6
209.	Oil Male Fern, 4 m.	• • •	•••	3/-	214. Terebene, 5 m			3/6
215.	Terpinol, 5 m			3/6	213. Turpentine, 5 m			3/6
				- / -	1 ==== zarponumo, o ii[	•••	• • •	0/0

Other formulæ will be added to our list as occasion may demand. Special combinations from Physicians' Prescriptions on application.

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1. Each phial (stoppered and sealed and thoroughly sterilised) contains 20 cubic centimetres of the Anti-diphtheritic Serum (B., W. & Co.). 2. This is a full adult dose, and a quantity generally sufficient for a mild case; half to be injected as soon as the diagnosis has been made and verified, and the remaining half within twelve hours or so if no improvement can be noted. 3. In severe cases, or if the treatment commence at a somewhat late stage of the disease, it will be advisable to inject the whole quantity (20 c.c.) in a single dose, which may be repeated, if necessary, without danger. 4. Though the quantity injected be large, no local trouble need be feared if a perfectly sterile syringe and needle be employed, and if the injection be evenly and slowly made. 5. In every case, if the seal be broken, we do not hold ourselves responsible for the con-

dition of contents. 6. Provided a phial be kept perfectly stoppered and protected from the influence of light and heat, the serum will keep perfectly for a considerable period; having as yet no data on which to found a statement, we are unable to answer the question now so frequently put tous, namelywhether it will keep in tropical climates. 7. In the case of children, under ten years of age, 10 to 15 cubic centimetres may be considered to be the range of dose; but, in fixing the dose, much will naturally depend upon the severity of the attack, and the progress it may have already made before commencing treatment. It is important to remember, in this connection, that much larger doses than these may be given, even in the case of children, without danger; in fact, the tendency hitherto has been, we are assured, to give too small rather than too large an injection.

As the most careful antisepsis is compulsory, the skin over and around the site selected for puncture (recommended to be made between the scapulæ) should be carefully washed with a solution, made by dissolving a "soloid" of corrosive

sublimate in a pu.t of water.

With regard to the instruments necessary for the proper introduction of the serum—a special syringe, having a capacity of 20 cc., an ordinary spirit lamp, and a tin or other metal container in which to boil the syringe—we would only say that some of the so-called antitoxin syringes at present in use have not, according to statements made to us by competent practitioners, given entire satisfaction: firstly, because they are too costly, and secondly, they cannot always be rendered strictly aseptic, as that term is now understood.

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### POSTCARD COMPETITION.

JANUARY.

WE remind subscribers that Saturday, January 19, is the last day for sending in conundrums and the like for this month's competition. We hope in our next issue to give a selection from those received.

### A FINAL NOTE.

OUR next number will be our Annual Winter Issue, and as it will be a big affair it is necessary to go to press with it earlier than usual. The publisher is, therefore, compelled to close for

### DISPLAYED ADVERTISEMENTS

on Tuesday morning, and we call the particular attention of advertisers to this fact. The number is one which all should endeavour to be represented in because of its high value for business purposes. Many excellent buyers at home and abroad wait for this number before giving their New Year's orders, and this circumstance should be considered in drawing up advertisements and securing a good display for them.

### CIRCULARS AND PRICE-LISTS

will be inserted in the number, and any firm who have such conforming to the conditions (which may be obtained from the publisher) should secure a position for them by telegram, as time is now limited.

### ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE SUPPLEMENT

will be received as usual up to Thursday next, but we recommend these also to be sent in as early in the week as possible, to ensure insertion.

### Summary.

DANCERS have been busy since our last issue. We report on three balls (p. 67).

WE print some further letters on the widows' clause, generally in favour of its repeal (p. 90).

WE print a list of the more important creditors of Prosser Taylor & Co , Sydney, N.S.W. (p. 74).

WE comment upon the Pharmaceutical Society's resolution to draft a ninth Pharmacy Bill (p. 78).

AMONGST other personal items we note the election of a pharmacist as Governor of Wyoming (p. 83).

WE give a list of the names of those who have passed the Minor examination in London this month (p. 71).

CYCLING chemists will find some scope for business and ingenuity in the new ether bicycle reterred to on p. 81.

Some new German chemical-patents and American trademarks are included in a budget of interesting paragraphs on p. 69.

PHARMACISTS will be glad to note from a letter on p. 89 that Mr. T. B. Groves maintains his interest in pharmaceutical affairs.

CONTINUING our report on the counter-practice competition, we give this week a selection of recipes for winter remedies (p. 83).

AFTER a period of quiesence, the carbolic-acid poisoning epidemic appears to be breaking out again. Four deaths are noted on p. 66

A CORRESPONDENT severely criticises two letters which have recently appeared in this journal advocating counterprescribing (p. 89).

DAY'S SOUTHERN DRUG COMPANY (LIMITED) have had to pay a fine of 2*l*. and costs for selling white wax half of which was paraffin (p. 74).

SIR WILLIAM BROADBENT, M.D., supports the statements which have been made regarding the production of typhoid fever by oysters (p. 81).

THE British Medical Association propose to seek an amendment of the Medical Acts which would seriously prejudice the rights of chemists (p. 79).

In addition to the tr. iodi case at Brentford, we report prosecutions, under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, in respect to the sale of wax and tr. opii (p. 73).

MR. MACDONA, M.P., who has endeavoured to get the authorities to make carbolic acid a poison, will introduce a Bill to amend the law regarding the sale of poisons (p. 67).

MR. THOMAS DUNLOP has continued the discussion on the British Pharmacopæia at Glasgow, and makes several useful criticisms and suggestions, chiefly in regard to galenicals (p. 70).

A WAREHOUSEMAN of twenty years' service with a Sheffield firm of chemists has been charged by his employer with embezzling small sums of money, but he succeeded in clearing himself (p. 65).

THE prizes to analytical students go this month to Whitehaven and Cardiff. The mixture of salts contained magnesium and zinc sulphates and potassium oxalate. More than half of the students failed to detect the oxalic radicle (p. 64).

DR. GEORGE WATT, as co-President of the Pharmacological Section of the Indian Medical Congress, delivered an interesting address on the materia medica of the country, specially dealing with drugs he had found during a recent journey in the Punjaub (p. 76).

A CHEMIST has been prosecuted for selling decolorised tincture of iodine for the ordinary tincture. He labelled it "White iodine," and said he understood that was asked for. The inspector who completed the purchase refused to look at the label, saying he could not see it because the bottle was wrapped up. The summons was dismissed (p. 73).



CONDUCTED BY RICHARD J. MOSS, F.C.S., F.I.C.

### QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS.

A MIXTURE of not more than three salts will form the subject of the next exercise in qualitative analysis. The mixture is to be submitted to a thorough systematic examination, all its constituents are to be detected, and proof is to be given that the substances detected are the only constituents.

Students' applications for portions of the mixture of salts (accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, not a stamp merely) will be received up to Wednesday, January 23, and the samples will be forwarded immediately.

Students' reports will be received up to Saturday, February 2. Each report should contain a concise account of the work done, and should include a list of the constituents detected. In this list any substance regarded as an accidental impurity should be distinguished from the essential constituents of the salts of which the mixture is composed.

### REPORTS.

The white powder sent to our correspondents last month consisted of equal parts of zinc sulphate, magnesium sulphate, and potassium oxalate. Its calculated composition was:—

Zn	••	•		9-9	••	-	7:55
Mg		••	••	••			7.61
K		••	••	••			14.13
SO.	••	••	-	•	-		24.42
$C_2O_4$		-			••	-	15.94
$H_2O$	••	-		-	-		30.35
							100.00

The only impurities of any note were a minute trace of iron and a trace of chlorine.

Samples of the powder were sent to 54 applicants, and 32 reports of analyses were received. The failures in the detection of the several constituents were zinc 7, magnesium 3, potassium 1, sulphuric acid 0, oxalic acid 19.

The acid radicles are not so easily classified into analytical groups as the metals are, and for this reason it is more difficult to deal with them in a systematic way. The action of concentrated sulphuric acid upon a solid is a convenient test for obtaining information of a general kind as to the character of the acid radicles under investigation. In some cases strong sulphuric acid cannot be observed to produce any particular effect upon a solid even after the application of heat; this is the case with sulphates, phosphates, borates, silicates, arsenites, and arsenates. A fuming gas may be evolved; if it is acid, and does not etch glass, it is probably hydrochloric acid; if it etches glass, it is hydrofluoric acid. Acetic acid would be recognised by its smell, or carbon dioxide by its action on lime-water. The latter gas may be derived from a carbonate, or, if accompanied by carbon monoxide, from an oxalate. If carbonisation takes place along with the evolution of carbon dioxide, it points to a tartrate, citrate, or malate; the temperature at which blackening occurs affords some clue as to which of these acids is present. The evolution of carbon monoxide alone would point to a formate or ferrocyanide. Sulphur dioxide may be evolved from a sulphite, or, if sulphur separates at the same time, from a thiosulphate. Sulphuretted hydrogen may be

derived from a sulphide, or, from the reducing action of an iodide upon the sulphuric acid. Coloured gases may be evolved-violet iodine vapour, orange bromine vapour, reddish brown nitrous compounds, or yellow chlorine oxide. A test which affords such general and important information should never be omitted in the preliminary examination of a solid. In the present instance it was found that concentrated sulphuric acid had no action upon the powder in the cold; there was no evolution of gas, and no change of colour. On warming, a brisk effervescence took place, carbon dioxide could be easily detected in the evolved gases, and some of our correspondents detected the monoxide also; there was no blackening of the acid. These results pointed to the presence of an oxalate, and to the absence of a number of acid radicles. With the information afforded by this test, it was a simple matter to verify the presence of an oxalate.

### PRIZES.

The First Prize for the best analysis has been awarded to WILLIAM HARRINGTON, care of Messrs. Wilson & Kitchin, 27 King Street, Whitehaven.

The Second Prize has been awarded to

R. A. Wallis, care of Messrs. Hicks & Co. (Limited), Cardiff.

### MARKS AWARDED FOR ANALYSES.

William Harri	ngton	(1st p	rize) 100	A. W. N	• •	• •	••	75
R. A. Wallis (	2nd pri	ize)	99	Stow	••	••		73
Harold Read			98	D. W. C	••	••	••	72
Herbert Bridg	es	••	97	Pyrrol		• •		70
J. F	••	••	97	W. J. T	••	••	••	69
Primus	••	••	95	Demosthenes	••	••	• •	67
E. Ockenden		• •	95	Oregon	••	••	••	65
C. V. Baeh	••	••	93	Digitalis	••	••	••	63
т. м	••		92	Rubruff	••	•• '	٠	62
Trichogyne	••	••	85	T. L. Hewitt	••	••	••	60
Chromium		••	83	Elève	••	••	••	57
Frank Wood	• •	••	81	Kelp	••	••	••	55
·001	••	••	80	J. H. Bamber			••	53
Acetylene	••		79	R. T. S		••	••	50
Victory	••	••	78	HNO <sub>3</sub>	• •	••	••	45
Protoxalas	[	••	76	P. Howard	••	••	• •	35

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Prizes.—The students to whom prizes are awarded are requested to write at once to the Publisher, naming the book they select, and stating how they wish it forwarded.

Any scientific book that is published at a price not greatly exceeding half a guinea may be taken as a first prize.

Any scientific book which is sold for about five shillings may be taken as second prize.

Note.—All communications should include the names and addresses of the writers.

R. A. Walms.—By the action of metallic sodium or potassium, or their amalgams, upon water, you can obtain hydrates of the metals free from aluminium. The alkali metals should be used in small quantities at a time.

TRICHOGYNE.—You observed no definite reaction when the dry powder was heated with concentrated sulphuric acid. There was a very decided effervescence, carbon dioxide and monoxide being evolved; this was an indication of an oxalate.

Chromium.—See above remarks to "Trichogyne."

F. Wood.—You did not try the effect of concentrated sulphurie acid upon the powder; this test gave most important information.

-001.—When heat must be applied in order to obtain an ammonia reaction with the calcium hydrate test (very little water being present), you may couchude that you are dealing with a mere trace. With sensitive test-paper the possibility of ammonia in the atmosphere of the laboratory must be cousidered.

ACETYLENE.—A solution of the powder in dilute nitric acid gave a very slight turbidity with silver nitrate, showing that a mere trace of chlorine was present.

VICTORY.—See remarks to "Aeetylene." The effervescence caused by the action of hot sulphuric acid upon the powder did not in the least resemble the effect that would have been produced by the volatilisation of hydrochloric acid. See remarks to "Trichogyne."

PROTONALAS.—The finnes observed on heating with sulphuric acid were due to the volatilisation of sulphuric acid; it is not necessary to resort to such a high temperature,

A. W. N.—When the powder was treated with sulphuric or hydrochloric acid no trace of sulphur dioxide could be detected by smell.

STOW.—It is not improbable that the greater part of the chlorine you detected was an impurity in the sodium earbonate employed; commercial sodium earbonate sometimes contains a good deal of chloride.

D. W. E.—We could not detect the burnt-sugar odour you observed Sulphates were present in abundance in the aqueous solution of the powder, hence the precipitate of calcium sulphate produced on adding calcium chloride.

Pyrrol.—The precipitate obtained with calcium chloride, and which you found to be insoluble in acetic acid, should have been further examined. You could easily have ascertained that it was converted into carbonate by ignition. The reduction of potassium permangauate by the acidnlated solution was caused by oxalic acid.

W. J. T.—Yon say that the powder blackened on warming with sulphuricaeid; we failed to obtain this effect.

DE MOSTHENES.—When you dissolved the precipitated zinc sulphide in dilnte hydrochloric acid, sulphuretted bydrogen would remain in solution unless you took the precaution of expelling it by boiling: and on adding an alkali some zinc sulphide would be again reproduced, thus giving the impression that a hydrate insoluble in the alkali had been precipitated.

OREGON.—You reported the detection of a substance the formula of which we read as  $H_u(rO_a)$ , but it appears from the context that you meant  $H_uC_aO_a$ . It would be well to adopt a mode of writing which would distinguish Cr from  $O_a$ .

DIGITALIS.—Sodium phosphate produced an immediate precipitate when added to the solution, which failed to give a precipitate with ammonium carbonate; you may have allowed the solution under examination to become too dilute. It is never safe to conclude that magnesium is absent unless some time has been allowed for the precipitate to form.

RUBRUFF.—You include formic acid amongst the constituents detected but there is no other reference to it in your report. The gases evolved on warming the powder with sulphuric acid were carbon monoxide and diloxide. You could not have detected the oxalate witbout taking much more trouble.

T. L. Hewitt.—The precipitate you supposed to be due to manganese should have been ignited with sodium carbonate and nitrate; it would not have yielded the characteristic green compound—sodium manganate.

ELEVE.—Ziue hydrate is more or less precipitated from dilute solutions in eaustic alkalies on boiling; aluminium hydrate is precipitated in the cold, but you obtained no precipitate in the cold. The precipitate should have been further examined before concluding that it contained aluminium.

Kelp.—None of the reactions from which you inferred the presence of manganese are characteristic of that metal. You did not obtain the green mass on fusion with an alkaline carbonate and nitrate; only manganese compounds give this reaction.

J. H. BAMEER.—An acid solution of the powder did not give a crystalline precipitate with an excess of ammonium hydrate in the presence of ammonium coloride, and, since magnesium was present, phosphates must have been absent, or the solution would not have behaved in this way.

R. T. S.—The colour imparted to the flame when the powder was ignited on a platinum wire was remarkably free from the yellow of sodium.

H.NO<sub>3</sub>.—You found the powder was soluble in hydrochloric acid without evolution of sulphuretted hydrogen; it was therefore impossible that a sulphide could have been present.

P. HOWARD.—The colour you observed with ferric chloride must have been due to ferric oxalate. On treating the powder with sulphurie acid, no acetic acid was evolved.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST IN CEYLON.—This is how, according to the Ceylon Observer, the insect pests of the island were affected when hearing of the coming of the new entomologist:—

He's coming o'er from England across the foaming sea, And with him comes a cargo-load of poisons That he used against the weevil, the beetle, and the bee, Who will bless him, now be's gone, in their orisons. The paddyflies start groaning and the caterpillars moaning, And Helopeltis shivers on the Tea, The Coconnt beetles sigh and redspider wipes his eye When they hear the talk of En-to-mol-o-gee-"There's that Kerosine Emnlsion that's warranted to burn, And horrid London Purple, Paris green, And many other nostrams that will give us quite a turn. We must keep a sharp look out but not be seen, Good Planters! do desist; why would you thus persist In plotting to exterminate our race? But whist! whist! whist! here's the En-to-mol-o-gist So let's lie low and never show a face."

NEW REASON FOR A DIVORCE.—A Brooklyn (N.Y.) man seeks a divorce from his wife because she has a mania for taking nostrums of all kinds, which makes her cross and irritable.



#### An Unsustained Charge of Embezzlement.

John William Seaton, warehouseman to Messrs. J. T. Dobb & Son, chemists, Sheffield, was charged at Sheffield, on January 10, with having stolen the sums of 20s., 6s., and 5s. from his employers. According to the evidence given for the prosecution, Seaton was foreman of Messrs. Dobb's branch establishment in Hick's Lane, and had to execute orders sent to him from the other establishment. He was, however, instructed from the first not to receive any money, all of which was to be paid at the Westbar establishment. On several occasions he took money and afterwards paid it over to the cashier. In May he received 20s. for two 5-gallon drums of cotton oil, which he did not account for, and for which, being a cash transaction, he gave no receipt. In the second case he received 6s. for 3 gallons of cotton oil. In regard to the 5s. a receipt was asked for and obtained. Being spoken to about the 6s. he admitted to Mr. Dobb, sen., having received it after the shop was closed, and afterwards paid it away for his son, who had caused him trouble, and forgot to account for it. Counsel read a letter subsequently written by the prisoner to the prosecutors, from which it appeared that the firm had offered him the alternative of leaving the city at once or being prosecuted. In that letter he confessed to having received 6s, and not having given it up in consequence of forgetfulness, but said he repeatedly offered to repay it. His employers knew the trials through which he had passed, and he never believed they would have exhibited such a spirit after twenty-one years' faithful service. He declined to leave the town and the disgrace which it entailed for the matter of 6s., which he took without felonious intent, and preferred to be judged by the law. Mr. J. T. Dobb gave evidence, and in cross-examination admitted the prisoner had been in his service twenty one years, and had always enjoyed the complete confidence of the firm. Moreover, prisoner was respected by his fellow-townsmen. It was a fact that he asked the prisoner to go with him to Mr. A. M. Wilson's office and make a confession in the presence of that gentleman. It was not true that he promised that no proceedings should be taken if the prisoner left Sheffield, although he inferred it. Mr. Dobb was in the box more than an hour and a half. William Yorke, a porter employed at the Hick's Lane establishment, stated that the men in that warehouse were in the habit of receiving money for goods without an order from the retail shop, particularly when the latter was closed. Mr. H. T. Waddy, who appeared for the defendant, said his client denied absolutely the allegation that he received 20s. from the porter Yorke; and as to the 6s. the prisoner had already explained that he used it without any felonious intent, and that it was a case of forgetfulness. In the third case, the accused gave a receipt for the 5s., and if he had misappropriated the money it was not reasonable to suppose that he would have ventured to decide to meet a criminal charge respecting the 6s. He submitted that with the system of books and checks employed by Messrs. Dobb it was impossible to say absolutely that the money had not been paid over. Evidence as to character was given by a number of gentlemen who said that the accused had been a local preacher for eighteen years, was actively associated with religious and Sunday-school work, and had filled the principal offices in connection with the Druids' Friendly Society. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

#### Perils of Chemical-manufacture.

A man named Hugh McCabe, 27 years of age, died last week from the effects of being "gassed" while assisting to clean

out one of the vitriol-chambers in the Globe Chemical-works, belonging to the United Alkali Company.

#### A Fraudulent Vermin-killer.

At Bath Quarter Sessions, John Dacosta was charged with obtaining money by false pretences. Amongst other things he sold what he represented to be a vermin-destroyer. The City Analyst had found that the compound was made up of 82½ per cent. of flour and 17½ per cent. of brickdust. The Recorder (to prisoner): I am afraid you have been at this game all over the country. You had nine months' at Portsmouth. Prisoner: Pardon me. They took me for some other party. (Laughter.) The Recorder: We shall not take you for another party here. (Laughter) Prisoner was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

#### Smoking-concert.

The annual concert of the Apollinaris Company (Limited) took place on Saturday evening, January 12, at the Masons' Hall Tavern, before a very large and appreciative audience. Mr. R. Pain, the manager of the company, was in the chair. The pianoforte had two able exponents in Messrs Potous and Marmont, and the following gentlemen of the Apollinaris staff—Messrs. Salter, Belfrage, and Carner—rendered their songs in excellent style, assisted by Messrs. Tom Carrick, Vincent, Forsyth, Castledine, Rous, and Grant. Mr. Paul de Lara, conjurer, gave some clever exhibitions of sleight-of-hand. The concert was a great success, and hearty thanks were expressed to the performers and to the Chairman.

#### The Bailiff and the Chemist.

On January 10, at Barry Dock Police Court, a county-court bailiff named Edward Hutchings brought a charge of assault against a chemist named Wm. Dukes. Hutchings said that on December 20 he visited the defendant's private residence for the purpose of levying a distress for an amount of 7l., according to a demand note for rent. The defendant was not in at the time, and he left a person in charge. When he next visited the house he saw defendant, who was very abusive, and, the complainant alleged, assaulted him in order to prevent him entering a room. Hutchings was severely cross-examined about some previous affair at the Cardiff Court, when his certificate was taken away from him; and for the defence it was alleged that Mr. Dukes asked him to take his hat off, which he refused to do. There was also a question about his authority to levy. The Magistrates dismissed the summons, stating that they were dissatisfied with the evidence of the complainant.

#### Fires.

A fire occurred late on the night of January 10 upon the premises of Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, E.C. Smoke was issuing from the upper windows when the firemen arrived, and on bursting open the doors it was found that a portion of the first floor was burning. Had the alarm been raised a minute or two later there is little doubt that the entire building would have become involved, but the firemen were just in time to check the flames. About 25 feet by 15 feet of flooring, joisting, and wood lining was severely damaged; and some other damage was done by heat, smoke, water, and breakage. The curious point about the fire is that it must have arisen a day or two before it was discovered. It appears to have started underneath the fireplace and gradually extended in a smouldering way along the joists until, six hours after the staff left, the firemen at the station opposite the building saw the smoke. The fire has caused little inconvenience, except to Mr. Sudlow, the manager, who has been burnt out of his private office.

A fire broke out at Messrs. Kurtz's works of the United Alkali Company (Limited), at St. Helens, on Monday night. The fire was practically limited to a fierce blaze of a quantity of tar, which burned itself out.

#### Analysts' Fees under the Fertilisers Act.

At the quarterly meeting of the Norfolk County Council, Mr. Harvey Mason remarked that 100*l*. paid to the District Agricultural Analyst, Mr. F. Sutton, was too much, and that the committee were not justified in spending that sum for practically no work. He moved the omission of a para-

graph in the report relating to the reappointment of Mr. Sutton, and recommended that the committee conclude their engagement with him as soon as possible. Mr. Read, another member. stated that Mr. Sutton had acted in a generous way by offering to examine any sample sent by a bonâ fide Norfolk farmer, and to give the proportions of the valuable constituent, including a microscopical examination, for a prepaid fee of 2s. 6d. Eventually Mr. Sutton was reappointed.

#### Drug Contracts.

Cooke's Pure Drug Stores, Stourbridge, have secured the contract to supply the Guardians of the Stourbridge Union with arrowroot at 9d per lb., blacklead at  $2\frac{1}{2}d$ . per lb., linseed-meal at 2d. per lb, and drugs, for three months.

Mr. Hepworth, chemist and druggist, Loughborough, has been appointed chemist and druggist to Loughborough Town Council for the ensuing quarter.

#### Carbolic-acid Poisonings.

Edward Birch, of Birmingham, and his stepdaughter, were both found dying at Sparkhill, Birmingham, and the evidence showed that they had taken carbolic acid, besides having their throats cut. The jury found that the man had wilfully murdered the girl.

George Fisher (63), a crossing sweeper employed by the Hampstead Vestry, had lost his wife, and in despair drank carbolic acid and died. It was stated at the inquest that the Vestry distributed carbolic acid, but always in large blue fluted bottles labelled "Poison."

Miss Marguerite Humphery, the daughter of a member of the Surrey County Council, 24 years of age, residing at Addlestone, bought carbolic acid from a local chemist, and was found dead in bed the next morning. She was believed to have taken the acid for the purpose of committing suicide, but no motive for the act could be assigned.

#### Death after Tooth-drawing.

On Saturday night last, at Preston, a governess, aged about 24 years, went to a dentist to have some teeth drawn under gas. The operation was successfully performed, and she was turning round to leave the room when she fell and expired almost immediately. Medical aid was summoned, and the doctor gave it as his opinion that death was due to stoppage of the heart's action caused by excessive tight-lacing. This view was accepted by the jury.

#### Theft from a Chemist's Shop.

On January 10, at Whitehaven Police Court, Charles Hendley (14), was charged by Mr. George C. Gass, chemist, with stealing a box of tooth-paste and a bottle of scent from his shop. The prosecutor stated that on the previous day the defendant came into his shop and asked for sixpennyworth of ointment. He went to get the ointment, and on returning missed a pot of tooth-paste and a bottle of scent from the counter. He came round the counter and asked defendant if he had picked the articles up, and he replied "No." Seeing the pot in defendant's pocket, he asked him what it was doing there. Defendant said he had found it on the floor. The bottle of scent was subsequently dropped by the prisoner. The prisoner's mother said her san had fallen in with bad companions, and that was the reason he was there that day. The Magistrates discharged the prisoner, with a recommendation that the father should whiphim.

#### Guardians and District Councillors.

Mr. J. J. Wilson, chemist, of Egremont, Cumberland, has been elected third on the poll with 310 votes on the Urban District Council.

Mrs. Anne Phillips, wife of Mr. Alderman Phillips, chemist, Wigan, has been elected a guardian.

Mr. R. H. Lowe, chemist, Wolverhampton, has been returned unopposed as a guardian for St. George's Ward. Hehas sat on the Board since 1873, with the exception of one year.

Mr. Frank Mays, chemist, Reading, who is locally credited with advanced views, has constituted himself the champion of a section of the ratepayers who demand the right of being present at meetings of the Board of Guardians. For the present Mr. Mays is unable to secure the accomplishment

of his desires.

#### Sale of Poisons Bill.

Mr. Macdona, M.P. for Rotherhithe, has given formal notice that on the first day of the ensuing Session of Parliament he will move in the House of Commons for leave to bring in a Bill for the restriction and better regulation of the sales of poisons.

Balls.

We are requested to remind chemists who are not yet tired that the second ball of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association will take place on Wednesday next, January 23, and that those desiring tickets should apply at once to Mr. A. Blackburn, Hon. Secretary, 7 Exchange Street.

The London pharmacists held their annual ballon Wednesday evening, at the Portland Rooms, Baker Street, N.W. Chemists and friends numbering about 250 assembled, and dancing commenced soon after 9 P.M. to the strains of Mr. Dan Godfrey's quadrille-band. Dancing progressed merrily till midnight, when supper was announced. As usual, Mr. Michael Carteighe proposed the toast of "Prosperity to the Chemists' Ball." Mr. A. J. Phillips (Secretary) responded in a neat speech, and dancing was again pursued till an early hour on Thursday morning.

A very successful ball was held at the Assembly Rooms, York, last week by the York Commercial Travellers. The honorary secretary, Mr. A. Humphreys (of Bleasdale, Limited), had a large share in organising it, and the Association gets a handsome financial balance as a result. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of York and the ex-Lord Mayor and ex-Lady Mayoress were present.

The Brighton Senior and Junior Associations of Pharmacy combined their forces this year in a joint ball, but the result was hardly as satisfactory as was anticipated. In previous years each Association has held its own ball, and has attracted a larger company than that which mustered at the coalition dance on Wednesday, January 9. The committee prepared for a party of 180, and were not a little chagrined to find the calculated number fall short by full four score. However, the Clarence Rooms at the Métropole looked their brightest, if not their fullest, and the terpsichoreans present had a thoroughly enjoyable time. Mr. Fleet's orchestra discoursed the sweetest music, and the commissariat department left nothing to be desired.

#### Assaulted by his Wife.

At the Conway Petty Sessions, Mr. Owen Brookes, chemist, charged his wife with having assaulted him and one of their children on Llandudno Railway Station platform, striking him on the head and shoulders with a stick. Subsequently she repeated the dose outside. The complainant allowed her 11. a week. Under cross-examination, the witness admitted writing about his wife in opprobrious terms to their son. The defendant was fined 2s. and costs in each case.

#### Serious Charge against a Chemist.

At the Holsworthy Police Court, on Monday, Samuel Thomas Mills, chemist, was charged with forging and uttering a promissory note for 70l. with intent to defraud Messrs. Bolitho & Co. (Limited). The prisoner has managed a branch of the prosecutors' bank at Holsworthy for twenty years, and during that time had a private account. Bills had been sent by Mr. Mills for discount, and during the last few days inquiries had been made as to the signature to some of the bills. Mr. William Hare, manager to Bolitho & Co, stated that that morning he took the bill, the subject of the charge, to the accused. It was a joint and several promissory note, dated December 4, 1894, for 701., payable three months after date, and purporting to be signed by Thomas Rickett and George Rickett, and made payable to S. T. Mills. When questioned the accused admitted that be signed the names affixed thereto. This bill was one of many that amounted to several hundreds of pounds, and on which the accused admitted there was not any money owing to him. Mr. Thomas Rickett deposed that he never signed the promissory note, nor did he owe the bank or Mr. Mills any money. The accused was remanded.

#### County Council Gas-examinerships.

Mr. H. Marks, one of the county gas-examiners, has, on account of age, retired from the service. Mr. F. P. Siddall,

another of the gas examiners, has just died of typhoid fever. Two stations are thus rendered vacant, and Mr. T. H. Pearmain, of Apothecaries' Hall, has been elected to fill one of these vacancies. The other is not yet filled up, and the appointment rests between Mr. Meredith Blyth, son of Dr. Wynter Blyth, and Mr. Heath, assistant to Professor Dewar. The vacant station will be assigned to one of them, and the testing with the portable photometer to the other.

#### A Sponge Traveller Smuggles Cigars.

On January 9, Samuel Hart, alias W Edwards, traveller in sponges, was summoned at the Southampton Police Court for smuggling forty-six boxes of cigars by the s. Stella of the London and South-Western Railway Company from Jersey; at the Docks when asked if he had any dutiable goods he produced 2 lbs. of cigars for which he paid 10s. duty. He had twenty-two packages of traveller's samples with him, and in these forty-six boxes of cigars were found. The duty amounted to 15l. 7s. 6d. Prisoner was remanded to January 15, when he pleaded guilty. The Magistrates imposed a fine of 46l. and costs, or four months' imprisonment.

#### Store-prices.

The Army and Navy Co-operative Society (Limited) notify the following alterations in prices in their drug-department since September 1894: Reduced: Antipyrin, 3s. 4d.; tartaric acid, 1s. 3d.; citric acid, 1s. 9d.; bovinine 3s. 6d.; Mellin's food biscuits, 1s. 9d.; Beetham's glucerine and cucumber, 3s. 4d.; borax, powdered or crystal,  $3\frac{1}{3}d$ .; Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.'s cascara sagrada tabloids,  $4\frac{1}{5}d$ . and 1s.; chlorinated lime, 2s.; carbolic disenfecting powder (containing 15 per cent. carbolic acid), 5d. per tin, 10s. per cwt.; citrate of magnesia, 1s. 3d.; Carter's iron pills, 2s. 1d.; Howards' citrate of iron and quinine, 4d. and  $7\frac{1}{2}d$ .; cream of tartar, 1s.; De Jongh's cod-liver oil, 6s.; crushed linseed, 3d. and 1s. 6d.; seltzogere powders, 1s. 4d. and 1s. 9d.; Scrubb's ammonia, 10d.; Spratts' dog cure for skin disease, 1s. 8d.; Spratts' poultry insect-powder, 4d.; Aspinall's neigeline, 2s. 8d. Advanced: Elixir bravais, 6s.; pure white wax, 3s.



tical Society of Ireland, is Hon. Treasurer; and Messrs. Wm. McMullan, W. T. Pollock, and B. Clarke, wholesale druggists, are on the committee. The Society is formed for the protection and advancement of mutual interests, and embraces the leading merchants of the city.

## The Chemists and Druggists' Society of Ireland (Belfast).

This body has issued a circular inviting membership, and intimating that the work of the Society will be carried on with increased energy this year. The Committee consider that experience has shown that the Pharmacy Amendment Act may require amendment. It is desirable, they say, that, in the administration of estates of druggists, the Pharmaceutical Society should be empowered to deal in a liberal spirit with the widow or other legal representative, so that the property left for widow or children should not be swept away. The administration of the Pharmacy Act, in the legal department, has hitherto devolved upon a Law Committee from which chemists and druggists have been excluded, and this appears to be a grievance that should be remedied.

#### New Premises.

Messrs. Maxwell, Green & Co, wholesale and retail chemists and druggists, of Derry, whose premises were destroyed by fire about two years ago, have now almost

completed the rebuilding of their premises, which will be very extensive and convenient.

Messrs Culvert & Co., pharmaceutical chemists, Lurgan, are building new premises a few doors from those they at present occupy.

#### New Businesses in Dublin.

Mr. H. S. Mistiar, L.P.S.I., has just opened a pharmacy at North Circular Road and Clanbrassil Street, in part of the premises formerly owned by Mr. Leonard, who was the nominal defendant in the Kay's Essence action brought by the Pharmaceutical Society some time since. The case created considerable interest at the time. Mr. Mistiar has lately been appointed dispenser to the Society of Hebrews, who have their headquarters in this district.

Dr. O'Finnigan, who was for many years medical adviser to the firm of Guinness & Co., brewers, has recently resigned his appointment and opened a Medical Hall in Thomas Street, Dublin.

A new pharmacy is being fitted up at Phibsboro' for a leading L.P.S.I., and is expected to be ready for February 1.

John Darcy, chemist, druggist, and mineral-water manufacturer, Lower Clanbrassil Street, Dublin, is building a new factory in the North Circular Road, and hopes to take possession at March 1.

Mr. John Smith, M.P.S.I., has recently had his Medical Hall at Rathgar entirely refitted. The work was executed by Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., and does them great credit.

Mr. William Corrigan, L.P.S.I., late of Messrs. Hamilton, Long & Co, Dublin, has opened a new pharmacy at Celbridge, County Dublin.

#### New Businesses in Belfast.

A new pharmacy is to be opened shortly by Mr. S. T. Cleland, L.P.S.I., in Duncairn Gardens; another by Mr. Nesbett, L.P.S.I., in York Street, under the style of "The York Pharmacy," and a third by Mr. Ritson, L.P.S.I., in one of the new shops under the Imperial Hotel.

#### How to Make Money.

The proprietor of a Medical Hall in Belfast advertises that "you can save 5d. in the 1s., or 7s. 6d. in the 1l., by parchasing your pills" and such-like goods at his establishment.

#### The New Director.

Mr. Shannou, manager of the Kingstown branch of Messrs. Hamilton, Long & Co. (Limited), apothecaries and chemists, has been appointed to the Board of Directors in room of the late Dr. Digges, whose death took place a short time ago.

#### Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

At the January Pharmaceutical Licence Examinations held on January 9, 10, 11, and 12, the following passed:—Messrs. Isaac Davison, Robert George, M. Jardin, Wm. James Wyatt, Jas. Douglas Carey, Harry Jas. Mathews, Robert Morrow, and Jas. Allen. Fourteen candidates were rejected.

At the January (quarterly) examinations held at Dutlin and Belfast for license to act as a registered druggist the following passed:—Messrs. T. Batt, H. D. S. Corry, R. Hastings, S. R. McConway, and J. K. Miskelly, jun. Two candidates were rejected.

At the January (quarterly) Preliminary Examination the following passed:—Messrs. H. J. Sumner, S. Dale, W. V. Bates, J. H. Bowden, T. Beattie, W. S. McCune, H. Harrison, jun, J. Farrington, R. W. Hall, Miss Rose T. O'Connor, Mr. S. E. Kinghan. Three candidates were rejected.

At the examination for the qualification of assistants to pharmaceutical chemists the following passed:—Messrs. James Deans and Alfred Weller Mann.

DOCTOR: "What's the matter, my good fellow? Trying to be ill?" Patient: "They say I have typhoid fever." Doctor: "Typhoid fever! Bad thing. One of two things follows—patient always dies or is left an idiot. I've had it; I kuow."

### French Mews.

AT THE SORBONNE.—Last Saturday afternoon the Minister of Public Instruction, M. Leygues, inaugurated the new buildings and chemical laboratories of the Faculty of Sciences at the new Sorbonne.

"POISONED ARROWS" formed the subject of an interesting paper by Dr. Brouardel at the last meeting of the Academy of Sciences, his remarks being principally based on a work by M. Lewin, of Berlin. The author has studied the subject of the poisons employed in antiquity, as well as the various poisons still used by the natives of Africa, Asia and America. He is of opinion that it would be useful to endeavour to find the antidotes to these poisons, encounters with natives using them being now more frequent. Dr. Berthelot reminded the Academy that certain savages not only use mineral and vegetable poisons, but also those of animals. Others steep their arrows in the excrements of certain animals in order to render them more deadly.

IS SULPHUR AN ELEMENT?—There is at present in one of the Paris hospitals a Swedish dramatic author, M. Auguste Strindberg, who is interesting apart from his association with the drama. M. Strindberg is an ardent amateur chemist, and it is his devotion to the science which has brought on the blood-poisoning from which he is suffering. He originally studied medicine, but came out as a dramatist at the Theatre Royal, Stockholm, in 1870. He has also written a history of Sweden, and has invented a new process of celestial photography. In addition to these achievements, he thinks he has discovered a means of extracting carbon from sulphur, which he does not believe to be a simple body. It should be added that M. Strindberg has so far only confided his ideas to a reporter, and science has not had the opportunity of testing the truth of his bold assertion regarding sulphur.

Doctors' Prescriptions.—The question as to whom a prescription really belongs to when it has been made up by a pharmacist has frequently been raised in connection with French pharmacy. No special rule has been laid down with regard to it, and, consequently, pharmacists have been in the habit of keeping the recipes or not, as they think fit. M. Bogelet, the lawyer of the General Association of French Pharmacists, has expressed the opinion that a general system should be adopted for pharmacists to retain, for the purpose of personal guarantee, all prescriptions containing either active poisons or those that are dangerous. They should, however, undertake to deliver proper copies, bearing the address of the pharmacy, to patients. Article 15 of the proposed new law touches the question slightly by saying, "If pharmacists retain a medical prescription, they ought to deliver an exact copy, if this is asked for."

PARLIAMENTARY AMENITIES.—During a recent sitting of the Chamber of Deputies one of those incidents occurred for which a section of the French legislators have made themselves somewhat notorious. The subject of improving the condition of miners was under discussion, and M. Lamendin, a working-man deputy, was speaking. Suddenly he was interrupted by M. Bourgoin, a pbarmacien deputy. The Socialist member lost his temper and exclaimed, "M. Bourgoin, you are too much given to interrupting, and you would do much better to devote your attention to your pills." This attack caused a good deal of hilarity, and when later on the pharmacien mounted the tribune to speak he was assailed by a chorus of jeers regarding his profession—"Where are your pestle and mortar?" "Go back to your bottles!" and the like—in fact, he failed to get a hearing. M. Bourgoin is a pharmacien of the first class, with an excellent record. He is a professor at the Paris School of Pharmacy, and his degree of "Doctor of Medicine" has secured him the honour of a seat as member of the Academy of Medicine. He is 59, and a Republican.

AMMONIA IN DISTILLED WATER.—According to Mack there is a micro-organism (Baeillus ammoniacogenes) which produces ammonia in distilled water. As it is very sensitive to sunlight, distilled water can easily be preserved if it be exposed to light.

### Foreign and Colonial Mews.

NEW YORK COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.—The new buildings of this College were formally opened on December 28, when the Board of Trustces held a reception.

THE CHICAGO DRUG BUSINESS.—Six wholesale drug-houses in Chicago, with an aggregate capital of about \$1,500,000, are said to have sold \$7,500,000 worth of drugs last year.

EXHIBITION IN TURIN.—A sanitary exhibition is to be held in Turin in the course of the present year. The sections will include:—Medicine and surgery, hydrology, sanitary engineering, pharmacology, and pharmaceutical products.

GERMAN POTASH SALTS IN THE U.S.—Five firms in New York have been appointed agents of the Stassfurth (German) Kali-works for the sale of the various potash salts—muriate, sulphate, kainit, sylvinit, kieserite, &c. This appointment has been made for a term of years.

FREE ARTIFICIAL TEETH FOR SOLDIERS.—The German Emperor and the Berlin War Office have decided that artificial teeth are to be provided free of charge to the soldiers, on the ground that the troops are better able to render good service with sound grinders than with teeth which ache or are nnequal to their duties.

AN EXPLOSION AND ITS RESULT.—A Cincincati druggist (David R. Allen) recently dispensed a prescription for a woman which ordered a quantity of pyrozone (solution of hydrogen peroxide in ether). When the woman got the bottle she found the stopper fixed, and put a lighted match to the neck to warm it. The bottle burst, and the woman's clothes were saturated with the burning ether. She died shortly after; and the druggist is now charged with murder in the third degree, the prescriber asserting that the pyrozone dispensed was not the article ordered, and that the prescription was intended for another druggist to dispense.

"Not the Druggist's Fault."—So The Indiana Pharmacist heads a paragraph which tells how a bell-boy from an hotel went into a drug-store and asked for 10 gr. of atropine, which was given to him, properly labelled. It was for a young lady attached to the company performing at the Opera House. She had sent for antipyrin, giving the bell-boy a slip of paper on which she had written the name, but which he never showed to the clerk. She took 5 gr. of the atropine, and only vigorons measures saved her life, and she was soon out of danger. Yet the Pharmacist says, "Neither the druggist nor his clerk were (sic) in any manner to blame"!

RECENT GERMAN PATENT-APPLICATIONS. — By the Badische Anilin- und Soda-fabrik, Ludwigshafen, for the mannfacture of indoxyl and indoxylic acid, and for the manufacture of  $\alpha_1$ -Amido- $\alpha_4$ -naphthol  $\beta_1$ -sulphuric acid. By J. D. Riedel, Berlin, for the manufacture of P-Acctylamido phenylhydrazin. By the Farbenfabriken, Elberfeld, for the preparation of  $\beta_1$ -naphthylamine- $\alpha_1\beta_2\beta_1$ -trisulphonic acid. By E. Merck, Darmstadt, for the preparation of pyrocate-chin-monosulphonic acid. By Sigmund Radlauer, Berlin, for the preparation of salicylanilide from acetanilide and salicylic acid. By Martin Wanner, Yorktown, U.S.A., for an evaporating-liquid for freezing-machines, consisting of carbon and chtoroform bisulphide.

A BERLIN PHARMACY-LICENCE.—A short time ago it was officially announced that a Government licence would be given for opening a pharmacy on the famous "Unter den Linden," the Piccadilly of Berlin. Now the authorities have revoked the concession, apparently because they recognise that there is no chance of another pharmacist making a fair living in this district. There were, nevertheless, plenty of applicants for the licence, one of whom baited his request with the promise that, if the concession were given to him, he would either conduct the business himself or forfeit a considerable sum of money to the Berlin poor. The speculation in pharmacy-licences by apothekers who have secured such a prize, but do not mean to exercise their right personally, is notoriously keen in Germany.

THE COMPRESSED CARBONIC-ACID INDUSTRY IN GERMANY.—Dr. W. Raydt, a well-known expert in carbonic-acid chemistry and the originator of the liquefied carbonic-acid industry in Germany, has removed, says the *Pharmaceettische Zeitung*, from Hanover to Stuttgart, where he is about to open business as a consulting expert in matters pertaining to this industry. Since carbonic acid was first liquefied on a commercial scale, some fifteen years ago, nearly eighty factories (one-half of them located in Germany) have been established in this branch of industry, employing some 300,000 steel and iron tubes. The Prince zu Fürstenberg has purchased, and placed at Dr. Raydt's disposal for experimental purposes, a property in Wurtemberg containing several unusually pure carbonic-acid springs.

An Enterprising Japanese Pharmacist.—Mr. Motoyosi Saizau, a Japanese, writes an interesting article in the "Revue des Revues" of Paris on "Journalism in Japan." The fonnder of Japanese journalism, he says, was a pharmaceutical chemist named Kishida-Chinkau, who issned some twenty-five years ago a periodical sheet to spread the praise of his medicines. It came out twice or three times a month. Politics he was forbidden by law from touching; but in order to make his circular more interesting, he introduced into it society paragraphs and sensational police cases, and even serial stories from national legends. Still, journalism languished in Japan till the introduction of modern printing-presses, when it fast became prosperous. Kishida-Chinkau was, however, ruined by competition. The Japanese have now upwards of 400 dailies, costing a halfpenny or a penny, and something like 300 reviews or magazines.

An Historic Pharmacy.—The little town of Wittenberg, in Germany, famons for its associations with Martin Luther, rejoices in a pharmacy of ante-Lutherian age. It was founded in 1504 by Martin Pollich, the body-physician of the Elector Frederick the Wise, whom he accompanied on a journey to Palestine. Pollich, like Faust, studied various branches of human knowledge, theology as well as medicine. Proficiency in pharmacy was naturally taken for granted in so erudite a scholar, and he was granted the sole right, in perpetuity, of keeping a chemist's shop at Wittenberg. In 1513, when Pollich died, the famous painter, Lucas Krauach, who combined with his profession of painting the callings of Burgomaster of Wittenberg and of an innkeeper, also acquired the pharmacy and the monopoly-charter. From that time until now the exercise of pharmacy in Wittenberg has been uninterruptedly in the possession of succeeding generations of heirs of Krauach and his descendants, and the old business continues to flourish. Now, however, it has come to an end, a licence for a second pharmacy having been granted by the authorities.

U.S. TRADE MARKS .- The following particulars of trademarks are taken from the official publication issued by the United States Patent Office at Washington :- "Royal," perfumed ammonia; by Lasker Brothers, New York, 25,537. "The Pride of the Liveryman," for a veterinary liniment; by James P. Miltimore, Hastings, Nebr., 25,538. Device of crossed spears with shield at intersection point, for tasteless castor-oil; by Blair & Downey, Corry, Pa., 25,539. "J.P.F." as monogram, for stomach bitters; by J. P. Fixer, Springfield, Ill.; 25,540. "Sarsaferine," for beverage containing extract of sarsaparilla and iron; by W. B. Starbird, San Francisco, 25,541. "Rumattic Plasters," and device of circle with diamond therein, for medicinal plasters for rheumatism; by C. Deephouse, Le Mars, Iowa, 25,496. Representation of a red seal-mark, with serrated edges, for medicines; by the Red Seal Remedy Company, Rockland, Ma., 25,502. L.M., for cough-drops; by W. E. Hamblin, Manchester, N.H., 25,503. Portrait of Madam Deer, for medicine; by Hannah 25,503. Portrait of Madam Deer, for medicine, by Hallian M. Deer, Jersey City, N.Y., 25,504. "Coronaria," for toilet preparations and articles; by Lazell, Dalley & Co., New York, N.Y., 25 505. "Quickcure," for toothache remedy; by H. Ievers. Quebec, 25,452. "Bailey's Phospho Avena," for a nerve tonic and dyspepsia specific; by the Bailey Chemical Company, New York, 25,453. "Parilla," for pills; by Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N.Y., 25,456. Device of Mercury flying above the globe, for medicinal and surgical plasters, &c.; by Seabury & Johnson, New York, 25,457. "Pande," for medicines, toilet, and manicure articles; by Prentice & Evenson, Jonesville, Wis., 25,460. "Kastol," for castor oil, &c.; by Martin H. Smith, New York, 25,458.

### The Minter Session.

THE LIVERPOOL PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS' SOCIETY.

The ninth annual dinner of this Society was held at the Alexander Hotel, Liverpool, on January 10, and the Society again demonstrated its vitality and growing influence. The President (Mr R H. Mitchell) occupied the chair, and was supported by Drs. Nevins, Larkin, Symes, and Logan, Messrs. E. Davies, F C S., Charles Sharp, F.L S., Hy. Peet, J.P., J. Smith (President-elect of the Chemists' Association), R. C. Cowley, Frank Walker, T. H. Wardleworth, and many others. The company numbered altogether ahout eighty. In replying to the toast of "The Medical Profession," Dr. Nevins quoted from memory a student's song of sixty years ago, in which the medico and the pill-builder were held up to much severer criticism than that common at the present time. Mr. Frank Walker proposed "The Pharmaceutical Society," to which Mr. J. Smith responded. "The Students' Society" was proposed by Dr. Symes, and acknowledged by the President, who said that both the memhership and the interest in the proceedings were growing every year. Mr. R. C. Cowley, Principal of the Liverpool School of Pharmacy, proposed "Our Visitors," for whom Mr. C. Sharp, F.L S., and Mr. Hy. Peet, J.P., responded. The proceedings were interspersed with songs, instrumental music, and recitations.

#### MANCHESTER PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of this Association was held at the Victoria Hotel on Wednesday night, when a lecture on the minute structure of plants was given by Mr. CHARLES TURNER, of the Manchester College of Pharmacy. Mr. J. Rymer Young,

of Warrington, presided.

The lecturer dealt especially with the new theories of the structure and composition of cells. The cytoplasm and the various plastids were described, and then a much enlarged diagram of a nucleus was thrown on the screen, showing the threads of linin and the chromatin granules. The centrospheres and their functions received attention, and were shown first in their original position, and afterwards at opposite ends of the nucleus during mitotic division, which subject was well illustrated and occupied attention for some time. It was pointed out that pyrenoids, or starch-hodies, form a limited liability company with the nucleus and the chlorophyll for the manufacture of starch. They are well seen in the cells of spirogyra and certain desmids. By treatment with picric acid in alcohol they are seen to contain one or two crystalloids, and are intimately connected with the nucleus hy cytoplasmic bands. A large number of slides, some from diagrams and some from the objects themselves, were shown hy the micro-lantern, and were much enjoyed by the audience, who accorded the lecturer a hearty vote of thanks.

Mr. Young afterwards presented the prizes, consisting of collections of herharia and books, offered by the Association for competition among the members and assistants of members. The senior prize was taken by Fred. A. Howorth, and the junior prize by T. O. Barlow. The other prize-takers were R. A. Tykes, Ernest Harry Jones, and Thos.

Wm. Burch.

## GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

AT the meeting of this Association, held on January 10, Mr. John Foster, Vice-President, in the chair, Mr. THOMAS DUNLOP, pharmaceutical chemist, read a paper entitled

## LABORATORY NOTES, AND SUGGESTIONS FOR THE REVISED PHARMACOPEIA.

Mr. Dunlop said he had desired to find whether, as far as pharmacy in Glasgow was concerned, both as regards the Pharmacy Act and the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, the doorstep was heing kept clean without the superintendence of a sanitary inspector. Chemists ought to see that their goods were all of the "nature, substance, and quality demanded." That duty would be less arduous or not at all necessary were

an A1 brand of chemicals their only source of supply; but as long as they could get Turkey colocynth and colocynth pulp, almond oil and almond oil exotic, annual and biennial henhane, &c., they would have trouble. The notes were confined to three articles, two of which had been the ground of frequent prosecutions, and the third might become so any day. Trade samples were procured for the purposes of investigation, and his examinations had heen both microscopical and analytical. Speaking generally, everything was good.

Spirit Ætheris Nitrosi.—His investigations regarding this drug had been in the directions of preventing its deterioration and to note the rate at which deterioration occurred. On October 23 last he stocked a pint of spirit of nitre, and on October 25, when he tested, it was normal. He

then put-

8 oz. into a clear 1 lb. chlorof, bottle

8 " " blue "

2 ,, ., clear 2-oz, stpd. bottle

3, , blue ½-lb. chlorof. bottle

The first two were placed on the first shelf, and 18 feet from the window; the third was kept on the top shelf, and 18 feet from the window; and the fourth was kept in a dark press. The first two were tested weekly from November 8, with the results that hy November 29 the contents of the clear bottle were useless, whilst the contents of the blue bottle, although helow normal, were usable. By December 27 the contents of the clear bottle gave no reaction when the reagent for nitrite was added, whilst the contents of the blue hottle had only reached the useless stage. On the latter date the contents of the other two bottles were also examined. In the interval they had not been opened. The contents of the 2 oz. clear bottle were found to be useless, while those of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. hlue hottle were still normal, although weaker. The deduction from those observations was that, to reduce the deterioration of Spiritus ætheris nitrosi to the minimum, it should he kept in dark coloured bottles, excluded from light and heat. He tested five samples procured in different parts of the city. Results:—1 over normal; 1 normal; 1 just normal; 1 helow normal; 1 quite useless.

Almond Oil—Eight samples of this oil were examined. Three were English oil, five were exotic. Of these five, two seemed to be a mixture of oils. The identification of exotic almond oil was very easy, and no defence could be put forward, as chemists are not, as in the case of Cera alba, shut up to stocking an adulterated or substituted article.

Milk of Sulphur.—Five samples examined were all found

to be pure sulphur præcip.

In offering suggestions for the revision of the Pharmacopeia, Mr. Dunlop dealt exclusively with "processes."

copena, Mr. Dunlop dealt exclusively with "processes."

Acetum Scilla. — Make with bulh "cut small" (not "hruised," as at present), and, as recommended already, use acid. acet. dil. 1 in 6, and dilute to 8 hefore using.

Made thus it is less mucilaginous and keeps hetter.

Glycerine Preparations — With the exceptions of glycerina

Glycerine Preparations — With the exceptions of glycerina amyli, plumbi subacetatis, and tragacantha, these should be of a uniform strength hy volume. A strength of 1 in 6 would he preferable to the present variation from 1 in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 in  $6\frac{3}{4}$ . By such a change glycerinum boracis would be

improved.

Infusions.—He did not sympathise with the proposal to add concentrated infusions. When a medical man ordered an infusion, a diluted liquid extract ought not to he supplied. The quality of the so-called infusion was impaired by the prolonged exposure to heat to which it had been submitted during concentration, and in the case of drugs containing volatile ingredients, like inf. huchu, gentian. co, &c., these were dissipated. In the present Pharmacopeia the time of infusing was reduced so as to foster the dispensing of freshly-made preparations, and no exception could be taken as to the time heing too long. There are twenty-eight infusions, and of these five are infused fifteen minutes; seventeen, thirty minutes; five, sixty minutes; and one, one hundred and twenty minutes.

Oils (Fixed)—At present only "characters" are given. He would suggest that "tests" also should be given.

Oleate of Mercury.—A 20-per-cent. strength would be hetter, diluted with oleic acid, or, preferably, vaseline. Paraffinum molle does not answer; it reduces the oleate.

Ointments—The ointments having the paraffins as a base

are too hard. The relative proportions might be altered. The ointment made on a slab or in a mortar does not admit of comparison with one made by adding the medicament to the melted base, where that is practicable. The former is always a mechanical mixture, the latter in many cases a solution. (To illustrate this point, the author submitted specimens of gall and opium ointment, one made on a slab, and the other by adding the powders to the melted benzolated lard, and also a specimen in which the opium was infused in lard just at the melting-point, for an hour, and then the galls added) The latter specimen, Mr. Dunlop remarked, showed no trace of the opium, and in practice he was confident it would be more potent as an anodyne. His suggestion as regards this ointment was that the opium should be infused for an hour, with frequent stirring during the time of infusing. and then the galls added, and the whole stirred till cold.

Iodide of Potassium Ointment.—Suggestion: Triturate the iodide with 1 dr. of glycerine, add the benz. lard, and, lastly, 1 gr. of sodium hyposulphite (dissolved in 5 minims of water) to each cunce. He had never found the carbonate of potassium officially ordered prevent coloration of the ointment. He had found that it takes fourteen days for the official ointment to become coloured. He had also found that the present official ointment is much paler in colour if the salts are triturated with an equivalent quantity of glycerine for the water ordered, and becomes colourless in a week. As "white iodine ointment" is asked for, it does

not do to send it out saffron-yellow in colour.

Stavesacre Ointment.—The cil is the known active ingredient in this drug; then why not have the formula—oil 1, benzolated lard 9? There are thirty-three ointments in the Pharmacopæia. There are specific instructions in twenty, "mix thoroughly" in twelve, and "mix" in one. In five of the twenty prolonged maceration in the melted base is ordered. His suggestion for the thirteen, with the exceptions of gall and opium and belladonna ointments, was that the directions given for zinc ointment should be authorised as a "process" for making them.

Pills.—The quantities given of excipients to be used are indefinite in many cases, "about" or "a sufficiency" being no criterion of the amount required; in some instances where it is specified it has been found to be insufficient. Where treacle is ordered, syrupus B P. would be preferable, its consistency being constant and therefore reliable—an element which treacle lacks.

Syrup of Iodide of Iron —Suggestion: Addition of 2 minims per oz. of hypophosphorous acid, which has the double advantage of a high reducing power and forming a soluble salt.

Tinctures.—He referred to two—tr. calumbæ and tr. opii. The former would be better made with rectified spirit, and the latter by the old Edinburgh Pharmacopæia process.

In conclusion, Mr. Dunlop said he did not think official preparations should be made in abnormal quantities. Every chemist should make his own galenicals. Tinctures should be stored in filled bottles, each of which should be emptied when it is opened. Ointments, pills, and powders should be made frequently, to suit trade demands.

In the course of a discussion on the paper, Mr. JOHN McMillan said he hoped that before the end of the session a night would be set apart for formulating into definite shape the most practical of the suggestions for the Revised Pharmacopoeia laid before the Association, with a view to having them sent on to the Revision Committee.

REFUSING TO DISPENSE PRESCRIPTIONS—A Louisiana pharmacist declined to dispense two prescriptions because one contained a patent medicine, and he declined to take the responsibility of preparing such a prescription, and the other he refused to dispense for the want of the necessary ingredients and other causes. The physician sued him for damages, and the Supreme Court of the State have decided that under these circumstances alone the pharmacist would not be liable to the physician for damages; but they held that the pharmacist incurred liability by indulging in public expressions tending to create the impression of the physician's incompetency.

## Bbarmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

WE have received from the Registrar of the Society the following list of candidates who were granted certificates at the January meeting of the London Board of Examiners:—

#### MINOR EXAMINATION-PASS-LIST.

#### First Portion.

Ahraham, E.	Dumper, L.
Adamson, W.	Edgson, H.
Agar, J. P.	Evans, T. J.
Aitchison, D. A. D.	Fairhurn, G.
Armitage, T.	Fairlee, A. J.
Arrowsmith, G. M.	Farrow, A. E.
Benington, P.	Frost, W. E.
Biddle, F. H.	Gladstone, A.
Bland, J. W.	Gregory, J. J.
Branch, G. T.	Harries, F. R. N.
Bridgen, J. E.	Hordle, A. G.
Brown, W. J.	Hughes, R. O.
Browning, Kate E.	Jackson, T. B.
Brownlow, R. W.	James, D. E.
Burge, W. G.	James, D. G.
Campkin, B. S.	Johnstone, W. S. L.
Charnoek, J. D.	Kirkpatrick, J.
Chase, H. J.	Lacy, A. E.
Cheriton, S. R.	Lawrence, E.
Choat, J. N.	Lewis, D.
Copley, W. D.	McBryde, A. H.
Corfe, J. M.	Marfitt, G. E.
Cox, G. F.	Martlew, C.
Carry, F.	Mason, E. N.
Darch, E.	Palmer, F. H.
Devereux, A.	Roherts, E. O.
Douglas, H.	Tayler, C. L.
Duffield, H. D.	Williams, F. L.

#### Second Portion.

Green, James	Spencer, W.
Marshall, G. G.	Stevenson, G. M.
Nall, Walter	Stone, E. S.
Neave, R. G.	Stone, G. P. R.
Owen, J. E.	Tate, Anthony
Padwick, T. P.	Taylor, T.
Prosser, H. H.	Whaley, C. H.
Reckless, W.	Wilkinson, G. H.
Reeves, R.	Williams, R.
Roberts, J.	Wood, J. W.
Skitt, J. H.	Wray, G. W.
Smith, R. E.	Younger, T. B.
Snow, W. J.	Younghushand, W. H.

The result of the Major examination was published in The Chemist and Druggist last week.

#### Trade Motes.

WE are informed that Messrs James Woolley, Sons & Co., whose registration as a limited company we reported last week, are not intending to offer any shares outside their own firm.

Messrs. Powell & Barstow, 58 Blackfriars Road, S.E., have issued a useful sheet of illustrations of catheters, bougies, pessaries, specula, and other gum, elastic, and vulcanite goods which they manufacture. Trusses, abdominal belts, and other surgical appliances are included, and the list is one worth having.

MISS A. LAURIE UP TO DATE.

Her brow was like the snowdrift, Her neck was like the swan, When she'd bought complexion-powder And strewn it thickly on.

### Legal Reports.

#### RIVAL SAUCES.

In the Chancery Division, on January 11, the case of Powell (Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds) against Piper was mentioned by Mr. Cutler, who said he had a metion for an injunction to restrain the defendant from passing off his sauce as the sauce of the plaintiff. He had, however, received a letter from the defendant's solicitor, intimating that he did not intend to defend the action, and he would therefore ask that the motion for injunction be allowed to stand over until the hearing of the motion for judgment in the action.

Mr. Justice Stirling granted the application.

#### PROSECUTION FOR SELLING WHITE IODINE.

AT Brentford Petty Sessions, on January 12, Frederick Fresson, chemist and druggist, of High Street, Brentford, appeared to a summons issued by the Middlesex County Council, under the Food and Drugs Act, for having unlawfully sold to Walter Tyler, an inspector under the said Act, some tincture of iodine which was not the ordinary tincture of iodine prescribed by the British Pharmacopogia.

The procuring of the sample was proved by Edward Reeves, who, cross-examined by the defendant, denied that he was told by defendant that there were two preparations of iodine, or that he was advised to see he had got what he

Inspector Tyler testified to informing the defendant of the purpose for which the sample was taken, and to dividing it according to the Act. Defendant, when he was spoken to, said, "Look at the label"; but witness could not see it, owing to the wrapper. He partially undid the wrapper, and was so surprised to see the liquid was light coloured, instead of dark, that he asked the defendant if a mistake had not been made. Defendant replied in the negative, but said that there were two preparations of tincture of iodine. The certificate of the analyst (produced) read: "I have examined the sample W.M. 127. I certify that it is not ordinary tincture of iodine as prescribed by the British Pharmacopæia. The sample has undergone no change likely to interfere with this analysis."

The Defendant: Did you not get what you asked for ?-

The Defendant: Do you produce the analyst's certificate? I have handed it in. The analyst is in court.

The Defendant (inspecting the certificate): It does not give the strength. It should specify the quantities, and should say how many grains to the ounce.

Mr. Tyler: That is not necessary.

The Defendant: Did you take samples from any more - chemists ?-I am not allowed to answer without the order of the Bench.

The Chairman: You need not answer.
The Defendant: In what way is the drug wrong?—It is not the one demanded.

Mr. Edward Bevan, analyst to the Middlesex County Council, proved the accuracy of the certificate which he

The Defendant: How many grains of iodine did my sample contain?—I do not know. I did not go so far.

The Chairman: Is the label on the bottle the ordinary way to label tincture of iodine?-No; certainly not.

The Defendant: If a proper analysis were made it would show the strength of the drug.

The Chairman: Do you know the preparation in the bottle ?-I do, sir.

The Chairman: Is it the same strength as proper iodine? -I did not think it necessary to find that out. The tincture should contain free iodine. That is essential, and the sample did not contain it.

The Chairman: Directly you began to handle it you found that it was not tincture of iodine?—Yes; and I was so surprised that I wrote Mr. Tyler asking if it had really been sold as a tincture, or whether a mistake had not been made so mewhere.

Mr. M. Sharpe (a Magistrate): What is it used for ?-For ladies to put on their skin and faces.

The Chairman: Is it the tincture of iodine generally

accepted?—No; certainly not.

Mr. Robert Watts, pharmaceutical chemist, of Apothecaries' Hall, London, Past President Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society, late lecturer on pharmacy to the Sheffield School of Pharmacy, deposed that he agreed with the whole of the foregoing evidence. He had had 'great experience in dispensing drugs, and the sample produced was not tincture of iodine; he could tell that by its colour.
There was only one official tincture of iodine.

The Chairman: What is the sample we have !- Decolor-

ised tincture of iodine.

The Chairman: How should the proper tincture be prepared ?—Half an ounce of iodine, \( \frac{1}{2} \) oz. of iodide of potassium, and 1 pint of rectified spirit.

The Chairman: Was this dispensed in that manner?--

Certainly not.

The Chairman: It is practically useless?—That is a very peculiar question.

The Chairman: Is it an unofficial preparation?—Yes.
The Chairman: What is the relative value of the colour-

less iodine to the brown tincture of iodine? Are both the same price ?- The colourless is more expensive because it takes longer to prepare.

Cross examined by the defendant: He was prepared to admit that there was a body called the British Pharmaceutical Conference, and that their opinions were fit for recognition by chemists. In 1889 or 1890 they formulated a scheme by which decolorised or white iodine was allowed to be prepared.

The Defendant: Is the sample in this case the same as they formulated?—I cannot say. I have not analysed it.

The Defendant: If anyone asked you for a shillingsworth of white iodine, what would you give them ?-I should give them decolorised tincture of iodine.

The Defendant: The white iodine costs more?—Yes. Mr. M. Sharpe: What is white iodine used for?—It is, to use a vulgar expression, an old woman's remedy. It is valueless.

The Chairman: You might as well use water?—Yes. The Defendant: It is used by the public a lot. It is stocked by most chemists?—Yes, it is asked for occasionally.

Inspector Tyler contended that, under the dictum in Knight v. Bowers, it was not necessary for him to show that the drug was not of the nature, substance, and quality demanded, but that if he proved one of these it would suffice. He undertook the prosecution in order to teach chemists that the British Pharmacopeeia was the standard for this country, and they must abide by it. In support of his view, he cited the 54th section of the 21 and 22 Vic.:—"The General Council shall cause to be published under their own direction a book containing a list of medicines and compounds, and the manner of preparation . . . to be called the British Pharmacopæia, and the Council shall cause to be altered, amended, or republished such Pharmacopæia as

they shall deem necessary."

Mr. M. Sharpe: But is there anything in the Food and Drugs Act saying that drugs must be prepared according to

the British Pharmacopæia?

Inspector Tyler: There is not. In "Bell," a recognised standard book, it states that suggestions were made to the sub-committee, in framing the Act of 1875, that the 54th section should be incorporated in the Food and Drugs Act.

Mr. Sharpe: But was it?

Inspector Tyler: No.

Mr. Sharpe: And the Food and Drugs Act was subsequent?

Inspector Tyler: Yes.

The defendant, sworn, stated that he understood the inspector's assistant to ask for white iodine. He put it in a bottle and took the precaution to label it, "Prepared according to the British Pharmaceutical Conference." He had a right to sell the drug as sanctioned by that Conference. When the inspector came in he asked him to look at the bottle and see if he had got the right tincture. He put the label on before handing it to the assistant, but he admitted that the label could not be seen when the wrapper was round the bottle.

Mr. J. Allen Brown (a Magistrate): Why did you not mark the wrapper "white iodine"?—Because I thought the label showed the difference between the two-that made from the British Pharmacopæia and that made from the

Conference recipe.

Mr. Brown: But they are different. They have different medicinal qualities; therefore persons buying white would not get the same drug as the dark one?-No. I own they are quite distinct; but I thought white was asked for, and concluded the buyer knew what he wanted.

Mr. Brown: It is important that the word "white" should

Inspector Tyler: You know the only authorised book you should use is the British Pharmacopæia ?-No, I do not.

Inspector Tyler: You are a qualified chemist?—Yes.

Inspector Tyler: Then you know it as a fact?—Yes.
Inspector Tyler: That being so, you sell a drug not dispensed according to the British Pharmacopæia?—It is not in the Pharmacopæia.

Inspector Tyler: I know. But I say you are selling iodine

not in accordance with the Pharmacopæia.

Witness, replying to the Bench, said that he sold about a pint a year of the white and about a quart of the brown. He did not consider the white iodine, comparatively speaking, useless. The public liked it. They preferred it to the brown, as it did not discolour the face so much. He urged that it was not adulterated.

The Chairman of the Bench said that the majority considered there had been no fraudulent intention on the part of the defendant. Technically he had made a mistake, and they were in doubt whether they should not fine him for making that mistake. He was asked for iodine and he gave a different substance, but they did not think he did so with any idea of fraud, and they dismissed the summons. At the same time they considered that the county officials had done their duty in bringing the matter forward.

#### AN ANALYST ON TINCTURE OF IODINE.

DR. FRANK L. TEED, public analyst, reports to the Camberwell Vestry this week a case which, he says, he hesitates to class among the adulterated samples, though there was a departure from the strict letter of the law. He refers to a sample of tincture of iodine which, according to the British Pharmacopæia, should be composed of: Iodine ½ oz., iodide of potassium ½ oz.; rectified spirit, 1 pint. The sample actually contained: Iodine 054 oz. (an excess); iodide of potassium, 034 oz. (a deficiency); rectified spirit, 1 pint. The variation from the legal standard in this case is, in Dr. Teed's opinion, to be attributed to accident rather than design.

#### WHY THE WAX SMELT OF PARAFFIN.

GEORGE STEVENS, a shopkeeper, was charged at the Bristol Police Court last week, with having sold 1 lb. of heeswax which the analyst certified contained 60 per cent. of paraffin Mr. Cross, for the defence, said that Stevens bought the beeswax as pure from a wholesale druggist in Bristol, who purchased it from another druggist. They had reason to doubt the accuracy of the analyst's certificate, their own analysis, roughly taken, not showing anything like 60 per cent. of paraffin. It was usual for bee keepers to put in a hive a foundation of common wax, which might account for the smell of parafiln. He asked that a sample might be sent to Somerset House for analysis. The Magistrates agreed to this being done.

#### LAUDANUM WEAK IN SPIRIT.

GEORGE R. HEAL, chemist and druggist, of Old Market Street, Bristol, was summoned, at the Bristol Police Court on January 9, for selling 8 oz. of laudanum containing only 25 25 per cent. of alcohol. Inspector fhomson bought the laudanum on December 10, and had it tested. An assistant from defendant's shop suggested that the alcohol had evaporated, the liquid having been kept in a corked jar. There was only a small sale for it. Fined 20s. and costs.

[Mr. Heal is a registered chemist (Modified examination). The sale of 8 oz. of laudanum, presumably to a stranger, is a more noteworthy fact than the alcoholic deficiency reported.]

#### CAN DOCK ORDERS BE WITHDRAWN?

In the City of London Court on Friday, before Mr. Registrar Wild, Messrs. Mordaunt Brothers, oil-brokers, sought to recover from Mr. Emil Quteur, 72 Mark Lane, E.C., commission on the sale of a number of barrels of Russian turpentine which had been placed with them by the defendant for sale, and which the defendant had afterwards disposed of himself. The plaintiffs' case was that the defendant handed to them a commission note together with a dock sample of 51 casks of Russian turpentine to be sold at 17s, 6d. per cwt. Out of that quantity they had sold 25 casks, and then they discovered that the defendant had disposed of the other 26 casks behind their backs. They were brokers, and, having had a dcck sample handed to them, they contended that they were entitled to claim commission on the remaining 26 barrels. Mr. Registrar Wild said he was of opinion that there was nothing to prevent the defendant from withdrawing the order from the plaintiffs at any time he chose. If goods were entrusted by one person to another for sale, there was nothing to prevent the goods being withdrawn at any time by the person who wished to sell, provided there was nothing to the contrary in the contract. The defendant might be dealing harshly with the plaintiffs. The Defendant: Nothing of the kind. The plaintiffs did not get the price agreed. Judgment for the defendant.

#### PRINCIPAL OR MANAGER?

In the Lord Mayor's Court on Tuesday before Sir Charles Hall, Q.C., M.P., and a jury, Messrs. W. J. Bush & Co., manufacturing chemists, of Artillery Lane, brought an action against Mr. S. G. Marshall, who was said to carry on a mineral water business at Ware, Herts, to recover 191. 4s. 1d. and interest, on a bill of exchange, given in respect of chemicals supplied to Messrs. Milburn & Co., of Ware. Corser, who appeared for the plaintiffs, put in the bill, which was accepted by the defendant, and said that as the defendant's only plea was "never indebted," the onus of proving that plea rested upon him. In reply to the Recorder, the defendant said it was true that he accepted the bill, but he did so under special circumstances. The Recorder remarked that special circumstances had not been pleaded. If the defendant chose to conduct his own case and to put an improper defence on paper he must take the consequences. As the defendant had admitted the acceptance, the action was undefended. The Defendant: I admit that the plaintiffs are the holders of the bill; that I accepted it, and that it is not paid, but it was given under special circumstances, which I thought I should be allowed to explain. After some argument his lordship gave leave to amend the pleadings by adding that there was no consideration for the bill; that it was an accommodation bill, and that the plaintiffs had notice of those facts. The defendant thereupon went into the box and stated that the business for which the goods were supplied by Messrs. Bush did not belong to him at all. It belonged to Messrs, Milburn & Co. and he was merely the manager to the firm. Throughout the transactions the letters, invoices, and receipts had all been addressed to the firm. The plaintiffs knew perfectly well that he was only the manager. The Recorder: Who is the owner of the business of Messrs. Milburn & Co? The defendant: My wife; but I was merely the manager, and it was my wife's money that was in it. Mr. Walter Slater, clerk to the plaintiffs, said this was one of two bills given by him for the payment of the balance of an account. He was sued on the first bill in the Hertford County Court, where he unsuccessfully set up the same defence. The defendant gave him (witness) the orders for the goods in the name of George Marshall, trading as Milburn & Co. The defendant had carried on business at other places and had frequently changed the style of his The learned Recorder said that after this evidence the jury would have little difficulty in making up their minds. They would draw their own conclusions from the fact that the defendant had accepted the bill for goods supplied to his wife. He (the learned Judge) did not think he was honest and straightforward to stand in the witness-box and talk about "the firm," when all the time he was speaking about his wife. It was not the way to treat a jury of the City of London, who were men of business and men of common

sense. The jury, without leaving the box, returned a verdict for the plaintiffs for 19l. 13s. 2d., and judgment was entered for the amount, with costs.

COLLINS' DIGESTIVE FOOD COMPANY (LIMITED). In the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, on January 16, Mr. Justice Romer had before him a petition presented by Messrs. Trinder & Capron for an order winding up this company compulsorily. Council for the petitioners stated that his clients were judgment creditors, and had consented to the petition standing over on a former occasion with a view to an arrangement scheme being carried out. The arrangement scheme having fallen through, he pressed for an order. The company offered to pay the debt at once, but declined to pay the costs. Mr. Justice Romer thereupon made the usual order for a compulsory liquidation, but stayed the drawing up of the order for fourteen days, with a view to enable the company to pay the debt and costs.

#### PARAFFIN IN WHITE WAX.

WILLIAM DAY, managing director of Day's Southern Drug Company (Limited), of 182 High Street, Southampton, was summoned on Wednesday at the South-Western Police Court, for selling white beeswax which was adulterated with 50 per cent. of hard paraffin-wax. Mr. W. W. Young prosecuted for the Wandsworth District Board of Works, and stated that white bees-wax was mentioned in the British Pharmacopæia as a drug, being a preparation of yellow wax. Samuel Smith, Inspector under the Food and Drugs Act, stated that formerly he had been a dispensing chemist, and had twenty-five years experience in the trade. On November 6 he visited the defendant's branch shop in Streatham High Street and asked for 2 oz. of white beeswax. The assistant referred to another assistant, and the latter said. "Yes; it is a preparation made from yellow wax." After purchasing the wax he divided it into three parts for the purpose of analysis, and the analysis showed that the wax contained 50 per cent. of hard paraffic-wax. Cross-examined by Mr. Blanchard Wontner, who defended: He did not say he had faited to convict oilmen and grocers, and was now going for the pharmaceutical chemists. Dr. Field, Medical Officer of Health for Clapham, said white beeswax was used for three sorts of cintments, and if he went to purchase it at a chemist's he would expect to get it pure; if he wanted wax for any other purpose he would go to an oilshop or grocer. He would not say that any harm would come from adulterating white beeswax with paraffin-wax, and the effect would be to make the wax less cohesive and consistent. Cross-examined: He did not know that white wax was used in laundries. Mr. Wontner: Why do you say white beeswax is a drug? Witness: It is in the Pharmacopœia. Mr. Wontner: Then you would call salt, and sugar, and brandy. &c., drugs because they are in the Pharmacopeia? Witness: Certainly; they are used as drugs. Mr. Wontner: Then a wine merchant, if he sold brandy below the standard of the Pharmacopæia, would be subject to the Food and Drugs Act. Mr. Denman: Each case would have to be decided on its merits. For the defence, Mr. Wontper contended that the wax that was sold was used 999 times out of a thousand for laundry purposes, and it was natural for the assistant to imagine that the inspector required it for that purpose. Moreover, he contended that it did not follow that because an article was mentioned in the Pharmacopœia it was a drug. Mr. Denman held that the article in question was a drug, and was sold to the prejudice of the purchaser. There was no question of fraud in the case, and only a small fine would be imposed. He inflicted a fine of 40s., and three guineas costs.

### Bankruptcy Reports.

Re Henry George Boston, Victoria Terrace, York, Manufacturing-chemist, carrying on business at Piccadilly York.

This debtor, in his examination at York on January 11, said he traded under the name of H. G. Boston & Co. He had put about 1,775*l*, into the business. The causes of his insolvency were bad trade and the costs of a patent from which he expected great things, but by which he had lost

2001. The patent was mortgaged for 5001. His statement of affairs showed a surplus of 1,7001., but he had no legal assistance in making it out. If he had 5,0001 to work his patent he would not take 5,0001. for it. The examination was adjourned.

Re PROSSER, TAYLOR & Co. (Evan Prosser, of Darling Point, Sydney), trading at Brisbane, wholesale druggists. Liquidation.

THE following is a full list of creditors in this failure. We have already stated that the bankers are secured, and that Messrs. Laughland, Mackay & Baker hold some security. Some other creditors may likewise hold securities:—

			£	s.	d.	
	• •		270	10	11	
Ayer, J. C., & Co., Lowell, U.S.A		• •	50	0	0	
Bankers' claims		5	2,000	0	0	
Böker, H., Remscheid Veringhausen			36	18	0	
Chipman, H. I., Sydney			40	19	0	
Clements, F. M., Sydney			65	0	0	
Euo, J. C., Loudon			30	0	0	
Evans, Lescher & Webb, Loudon			20	0	0	
Fellows' Medical Company, New York		٠.	35	0	0	
Forrest, F., & Co., Melbourne			67	13	8	
Gagliardi & Co., Sydney			16	11	6	
Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds			15	0	0	
Harrison, T. S., & Co., Melbourne			62	17	1	
Hart, Flower & Drury, Brisbane			13	5	6	
Hoffuung & Co., Brisbane			86	6	6	
Johnson & Johnson, New York			107	19	11	
Lamont, I., Glasgow			80	7	8	
Laughlaud, Mackay & Baker (care of	Bank	of				
Australasia, Brisbane)			2,520	14	6	
Learmonth, Dickinson & Co., Sydney		٠.	13	14	1	
Levy, Julius, Sydney			33	0	8	
Markwell & Co., Sydney			60	12	8	
Mauri Brothers, Sydney			22	3	10	
New Zealand Insurauce Company, Brisba	.ue		24	8	6	
Roger & Gallet, Paris			163	10	9	•
Row, S., & Co., Sydney			126	0	0	
Sander & Son, Victoria			84	9	0	
Sequah (Limited), Sydney			15	0	0	
Stodart & Co., Brisbane			24	17	3	
Tod, J. W., & Co., South Melbourne			29	13	0	
Warner, H., & Co., Melbourue			80	0	0	
Watson Brothers, Brisbane			14	6	4	
White, A. J., Sydney			485	12	0	

#### Gazette.

#### PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Gent, J. T., Staveley, A. W., and Parsons, I. H., Leicester, manufacturing electricians, under the style of Gent & Co., so far as regards J. T. Gent.

Hay, W., and Whitaker, J. E., dry-salters, Manchester.

Pierce, A. H., and Atkinson, J., miners and manufacturers of fuller's carth, Frougoch, Bala, North Wales, under the style of Pierce & Atkinson.

Preston, J. T., Preston, A., Preston, J. C., King, H. E., and Preston, A. C., wholesale druggists, Bishopsgate Street. Without, E.C., and Duke Street, W., under the style of Thos. Hodgkiusou, Prestous & King.

Smart, S. P., and Betts, W. H., boot cleanser manufacturers, Bristol, under the style of the Quillaia Compound Company.

Underhill, T. E., and Keep, A. C., general medical practitioners, Bromsgrove and Barut Green, Worcestershire, under the style of Drs. Uuderhill & Keep.

## THE BANKRUPICY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890. RECEIVING ORDERS.

The following amended notice is substituted for that published in the *London Gazette* of December 25, 1894:—Hutchinson, Fred., Swineflect, uear Goole, veterinary surgeou.

Stevens, William Goyne, trading as Joseph Thomas, Paignton,

chemist and druggist.

ORDER MADE ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

Fulleylove, William, Dudley, proprietor of drug stores—discharge suspenced until January 1, 1896.

Kellett, Robert Guy, New North Road, Hoxton, N., and Cazenove Road, Stoke Newington, N., surgeon—discharge suspended for two years, ending December 21, 1896.

## Mew Companies and Company Mews.

'95 TAR PRODUCTS SALES COMMITTEE (LIMITED) .-Capital 95,000l., in 1l. shares. Objects: To carry on business as dealers in tar, tar products, and all or any residual or other products obtained in the manufacture thercof, and to buy, or otherwise acquire, sell, dispose of, deal in, get, hold, store, import, export, manipulate, prepare for market, and refine the same. The first subscribers (who each take one share) are: -S B. Boulton, F. B. Haywood, 64 Cannon Street, E C. merchants and manufacturers; F. A. Labouchere, 23 College Hill, E.C., secretary; F. H. Capron, 47 Cornhill, E.C., solicitor; W. H. Rickard, 13 Devonshire Crescent, S.E.; J. Wilson, 289A Wick Road, Hackney, shorthand writer; F. Legg, 117 Chestnut Avenue, Forest Gate, E., shorthand writer. The first directors (to number not less than three nor more than eight firms or persons) are:—Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Forbes, Abbott & Lennard, Robinson Brothers (Limited), Stainsby & Lyon (Limited), Sadler & Co. (Limited), Hardman & Holden (Limited), Bird & Son, and Alexander Forrest. Qualification, 4,000 shares. Remuneration, as the company decides. Registered office, 23 College Hill, London, E.C.

WILLIAM METCALF (LIMITED)—Capital 32,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. Objects: To enter into an agreement with William Metcalf, and to carry on the business of chemical manufacturers, coal owners, gas-makers, coke-makers, tar-producers, distillers, manufacturers of tar-products, &c. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are:—William Metcalf, Stanhill House, Oswaldtwistle, tar-distiller; S. Jackson, works manager, and Mrs. E. S. Jackson, Aspen House, Oswaldtwistle; A. Heap, Foxhill Bank Cottage, Oswaldtwistle, chemist; A. Kitchen, manager, S. Carnie, cashier, 33 Blackburn Road, Church; J. Higginson, The Hollies, Park Crescent, Blackburn, solicitor. The first directors (to number not less than three nor more than seven) are: William Metcalf, Samuel Jackson, and Artbur Kitchen. Qualification, 10 shares. Remuneration, as the company decides. Registered office, The Tar-works, Church, Lancs.

THE directors of Parke's Drug Stores (Limited) have declared a dividend of 6 per cent. per annum on the preference shares on the first six months' operations.

THE directors of the Sharon Chemical Company (Limited) have declared an interim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for the last half-year of 1893. The same per-centage was paid for the first six months.

### Trade=Marks Applied for.

A NY person who has good grounds of objection to the registration of any of the following marks should at once communicate with Sir Reader Lack, Comptroller-General, at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

(From the "Trade Marks Journal," January 16, 1895.)

- "QUINELLA" (in fancy type); for medicine for inflammation of the bowels in canaries, poultry, and pigeons. By F. Tibbs, 30 Parkhurst Road, Holloway, N. 183855.
- Figure of a pyramid; for cotton-seed oil. By E. Robson, Wilmington Oil-mills, Kingston-upon-Hull. 183,179.
- "CROUSSYNX"; for boiled oils. By Jaffé Brothers & Co., 48 West Regent Street, Glasgow. 183,485.
- "Zetril"; for lime and lemon juice beverages. By L. Rose & Co., 11 Curtain Road, E.C. 184,157.
- "THOLA"; for non-alcoholic cordials, syrups, &c. By G. Elsey, 13 High Street, Shaftesbury. 184,179.
- Figure of a lighthouse upon a black circle; for night-lights. By W. G. Smith, Hampton. 183,727.

- "CANNAN'S AMMONIA SOAP-POWDER," or device of flowers, &c. (which alone is claimed); for ammonia soap-powder. By J. G. Cannan and J. B. Cannan (trading as William Cannan), Adolphus Works, Bradford. 183,578.
- "PARADISE BIRD BRAND" and "CUCKATOO BRAND," each over a figure of the bird; for candles, oils, starch, blue, &c By E. & T. Pink, Borough, S.E. 183,783 and 183,893.
- Facsimile of the wrapper for "Swift Cleanser"; for common soap. By J. L. Thomas & Co., Fore Street, Exeter. 182,057.
- "MYRALDINE"; for all kinds of perfumery. By La Société
  P. Nottet et Cie, 18 Boulevard Tragonard, Grasse.
  183,765.
- "Kursmiss"; for a toilet preparation. By Elizabeth Redman, 63 Sydenham Park, Sydenham. 184,267.

#### Business Changes.

MR. GEORGE S. GIBSON has opened a new pharmacy at 2 Upper Church Street, West Hartlepool. The fittings were supplied by Mr. Philip Josephs, Old Street, London.

MESSRS. PROCTOR, SON & CLAGUE, of Newcastle on Tyne, have opened a branch pharmacy. The fittings were supplied by Mr. Philip Josephs, London.

MESSRS. WALLER & RILEY (LIMITED), chemists and druggists, 19 Bradshawgate, Bolton, have purchased their own and the adjoining premises, and intend to make the two into one spacious shop.

MESSES. GEO. G. BLACKWELL, SONS & Co., of the Albany Liverpool, importers of minerals and chemicals, have opened London offices at 4 St. Mary Axe, E.C., under the management of Mr. Geo. G. Blackwell, jun.

DURING 1894 the Sussex Co-operative Drug Company (Lmited) opened two new branches in Brighton (where they have now four shops), one at St Leonards, and one at Eastbourne. They are now opening a branch at Worthing, which will make up nine shops owned by this company.

DR. MACDONALD has acquired the druggist's shop in Wentworth Street, Portree, N.B., formerly owned by Miss Duncan. About ten years ago he was assistant in the shop, but since then he has graduated as M.B., C.M., at Glasgow University. He served his apprenticeship with Messrs. Galloway & Sons, Inverness.

THE partnership hitherto existing between Joseph Thomas Preston, Alfred Prestoo, Joseph Classon Preston, Herbert Edmund King, and Alfred Charles Preston expired on December 31 by effluxion of time, and the two senior partners have retired. The name of the firm will remain as fhomas Hodgkinson, Prestons, and King.

A CHANGE has occurred in the directorate of the firm of Sbarland & Co. (Limited), wholesale druggists, of Auckland, NZ, Messrs. T. H. Ellis and J. O. Sellgren having succeeded Messrs. J. F. Churton and F. C. Sharland, who resigned in November. Both of the new directors have been connected with the business for many years, Mr. Sellgren in the drug and chemical and manufacturing departments, and Mr. Ellis in the general business department.

A SUGGESTED NEW USE FOR KAURI GUM.—The gumdiggers of New Zaland, through Mr. James Crowther, of Waipu, are communicating with Mr. James Freyberg, the New Zealand Government timber expert, with the view of introducing low-grade kauri gum as a preservative of stone in Great Britain. They claim that the gum hardens on exposure to the atmosphere, and that its use will protect the stone from shelling or peeling, and make it thoroughly waterproof. It is well known that most English stone suffers severely from exposure to the air, especially if it is laid the wrong way of the grain, when rain penetrates and, freezing, disintegrates the stone. Many patents have been taken out to prevent this, and it will be very important indeed to the gum industry of New Zealand if Mr. Freyberg should succeed in bringing kauri gum forward for this purpose.

### Indian Medical Congress.

IN our issue of Jannary 5 we gave an abstract of the presidential address of Dr. Kanny Loll Dey to the Pharmacological Section of the Congress. Dr. Dey's co-President, Dr. George Watt, C.I.E., economic reporter to the Government of India, subsequently delivered an interesting address, of which an advance copy has courteously been supplied us. From this we take the following excerpts specially bearing upon

INDIAN MATERIA MEDICA.

Dr. Watt stated that much time has been lost through the energies of distinguished investigators having been disproportionately directed to the classically famed drugs, the names of which have come to us through a vista of ages and dynasties since the Sanskrit-speaking race first invaded and peopled the Peninsula of Hindustan. I am fully aware, he said, that there are questions of great interest associated with the solution of such historic problems, but these have little more than a passing bearing on the science of medicine. Were we to add a new economic product to our list of nseful plants by solving the mystery of the "Soma," then the position would be entirely different to that which I desire to recommend to your consideration. But the fact that we are now unable to recognise the much-famed "Soma" might indeed be held as showing either that its properties had been purely suppositious, or that the plant had disappeared from the world.

So, again, the transference of names from one object to another may be said to be an all too frequently inherent consequence of the progression of the human mind. It can be demonstrated as having taken place, and as taking place now, in every field of thought, with the result that the "Soma lata" of the present day need have little more than a superficial resemblance to the ancient article-if, indeed, the modern usage of that name be anything more than a pure coincidence. To give a place in our Pharmacopœia to drugs because of probabilities and coincidences of the nature indicated would obviously be unwise. It seems to me that we should do well to give greater attention to medical science as practised in India at the present time. Ever since the British Government established its administration in this great empire, Western thought and Western science have been undermining, and one might almost say sapping the life out of, the hereditary arts and sciences of the country. British may, in fact, be viewed as having come to India as the pioneers of a new civilisation. In their enthusiasm they have occasionally, however, been guilty of the neglect to recognise the principles that gave vitality to a civilisation that had stood the tests of centuries. We have, as it were, been stooping to the reformed instead of raising to the level of the reformer. We have studiously imparted the little that could be absorbed, instead of developing the much that was of value, and that wanted but the helping hand of evolution and adaptation to be, indeed, of equal value with exotic conceptions and means, with the result that much is being lost that with great advantage might be preserved.

#### VILLAGE HERBALISM.

With a few months' study in any province of India, a catalogue of the indigenous drugs in daily use by the people could be prepared containing twice as many articles as are enumerated in any work already in existence. It is scarcely conceivable, for example, that an almost universally prevalent plant, such as Adhatoda vasica could have come to possess indigenous names in almost every language of this country (names that express little or no intercommunication of ideas), while at the same time the attributes of the plant should be the same from Cape Comorin to Afghanistan, unless we are to attach considerable importance to the reputed properties of the plant. It is on such considerations that I venture from time to time to recommend new or little-known drugs to the consideration of the profession, and it is on similar lines that I would nrge you to separate the wheat from the chaff of village herbalism. It is somewhat curious that with the indigenous as with the European drugs we can very nearly come to speak of two, at least, great classes of dealers. These are the owners of regular

druggist shops, and on market days and at fairs certain traders very commonly spread out on the roadsides pieces of cloth, and arrange all over these little piles of roots, barks, fruits, or flowers. These dealers may be regarded as the herbalists of India. In the Central Provinces the people of this class are for the most part Gonds, but every district has its peculiar traders in locally-collected drugs; and generally such drugs possess greater novelty than the contents of the bags and baskets which are piled one above the other around the village drug-seller, who frequently combines the trade of grocer with that of village chemist.

Dr. Watt then proceeded to describe the pharmacological results of a tour recently made by himself through the Kangra district of the Punjaub. This description included

the following notes on

#### PUNJAUB DRUGS.

Rhubarb (Rheum Emodi); Chukri.—In the village of Baijnath the traders informed me that they anually exported about 1,000 maunds of this root to the plains; that it was nsed as a purgative, but particularly as an ingredient in preparations applied to wounds and for ophthalmia. The use of Indian rhubarh as an external remedy does not appear to have been mentioned previously, and a trade-of the magnitude indicated is far in excess of the total previously recorded for all India. The figure I havementioned was given to me by several independent persons, and was subsequently confirmed at Palampur, Kangra city, and other localities. The total exports from Kullu and Kangra must, therefore, be very considerable.

Karu (Picrorhiza Kurrooa).—Although considerable confusion exists in the writings of many authors regarding this root, and a series of articles have been designated "Kutki," there is no doubt of the fact that "Karu" is both a popular and valuable drug. It is, in small doses, said to be a bitter stomachic useful in dyspepsia, in larger doses an iperiodic, while possessing, in addition, a useful purgative action. The plant is very prevalent throughout the Himalaya at altitudes of 10,000 to 15,000 feet. Its collection and transportation give employment to many persons. In Kangra alone, during a march of about a week's duration, I must have seen quite 100 mule-loads of this drug being carried toward the plains.

Gentiana Karrova.—This is one of the plants confused with, and said to be sold along with, the true "Karn." In Kullu Valley, from Manglaor to Sultanpur, it is very prevalent, growing among the grass. It was in full flower in October; but I could never learn that it was put to any use, and certainly never heard it receive the name of "Karn." There seems, however, no doubt of the fact that this very prevalent and beautiful plant could be supplied in large-quantity should a demand arise for it as a substitute for the officinal gentian.

Actea spicata.—This might be procured in very large quantities from the higher ranges of the Western Himalaya. Although I showed the plant to several drug-collectors, they knew nothing of its therapentic uses and could give me novernacular name for it. They informed me that its chief use was as an adulterant for the very expensive drug (said to be imported from Tihet) which is known as "Mumira' (! Coptis Teeta).

Mumiai is sold in all the drug-shops of Kangra. It is imported from Lahaul and Tihet, and finds its way from Kangra all over India. Everyone acquainted with Indian life has heard of the periodic panics that appear at hill-stations (no one knows how) from reports having got abroad that so many persons are to be captured and made into "Mumiai." So long as this scare lasts it is often extremely difficult to get people to go messages, especially after nightfall. The article which I show you was not, however, made from human fat, but is of a mineral nature, and is sometimes known as "Silajit," being found as an exudation from the soil or crevices in the rocks.

Nahani (Valeriana Hardwiekii.)—This is very largely exported from these hills, and appears to be used in Indiaboth as a perfume and as a medicine. According to the drug-sellers of Kangra it is an antispasmodic. It seems well worthy of careful examination as a substitute for the valerian of the Pharmacopoeia. The point of importance regarding it lies in the fact that although most writers on the snbject do little more than suggest that it may be used, it was found.

in every drug-shop as a regular article of trade, and was well known to the collectors, who pointed out the living plant in

the jungles as the Nahani of their trade.

Banafsha (Viola serpens).—This is very largely traded in from the Western Himalaya. The interest in it consists in the fact that the true Banafsha is doubtless the flowers of V. odorata—a species very much more rarely met with—and it is thus possible the Indian substitute possesses noue of the properties of the drug which is so much admired by many Muĥammedan physicians.

Atis, or Patis (Aconitum heterophyllum).—It is, perhaps, unnecessary for me to say anything regarding this very valuable drug further than that it forms an extensive article

of trade from every town in Kangra and Kullu.

Aconitum Napellus.—The only form of this plant found by me on the higher ranges was a variety with very pale blue flowers and small conical roots. It is neither collected nor traded in from Kangra, so far as I could learn, though it is well known to the hill people to be poisonous.

Impatiens sulcata.—The seeds of this very tall balsam are regularly eaten, and a medicinal oil is also said to be extracted from them, which is regarded as of special merit, but the exact properties of which I could get no definite

#### OTHER VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

Before dismissing the subject of the articles of export trade from the drug-shops of Kangra, I should like to mention by name three articles which are of considerable

commercial value, which are not medicinal.

"Kut," the "Costus" of the Greeks (Saussurea Lappa).-This valuable perfume has not hitherto been regarded as exported from Kullu and Kangra. I ascertained that there was a considerable trade in the root, and I collected the plant in one or two of the ranges at an altitude of 8,000 feet. We must, therefore, now add these regions to the published

area of supply.
"Dhup" (Jurinea macrocephala).—The roots ("Dhup") of this large handsome plant ("Gugul") are extensively collected and exported all over India as one of the chief ingredients of the incense burnt iu temples. That article as prepared on the hills consists of the roots of this plant made up with the wood, leaves, and berries of the juniper, a little "Jatámánsi," sandalwood, and camphor. While examining the ingredients used I observed that the trader kept peppercorns with his camphor, and I was told that these prevented the evaporation of the camphor. I have heard this stated before, but have not as yet had an opportunity of definitely testing the truth or otherwise of the statement. If it be true, the fact should be of great value to museums.

"Madder" or "Manjeet" (Rubia cordifolia).—The roots of

this most valuable dye-plant appear to be regularly collected all over Kashmir, Kangra, and Kullu. This fact does not seem to be sufficiently well known to the trade, and it is possible that as aniline dyes find their way more completely to the remoter tracts of the Himalaya, like the "al"dye of the Central Provinces, the "Manjeet" of Kangra will dis-

appear from trade.

These are a few of the regular articles seen in the drug-shops of Kangra. Those that follow belong rather to

#### THE HERBALISTS' STALLS.

Rhamnus davurious (Ségul).—A common tree throughout the regions from 5,000 to 7,000 feet in altitude. The fruit and juice are regarded as drastic purgatives. If this could

be utilised, an indefinite supply exists.

Podophyllum Emodi.—The large scarlet fruits of this plant are universally eaten and relished by the people. They are not purgative, though the roots are recognised as a useful aperient. The number of persons that make a living by collecting and exporting drugs from the higher ranges of Kangra and Kullu is very great. The demand exists for "Karu," "Dhup," "Kut," and many such, and these are reguof larly exported. If, therefore, the Europeau merchants wish to procure podophyllum, they should find little difficulty in organising an agency. From the examination of this root, instituted some few years ago, it appears to be remarkably rich in the officinal resin. India should not only, therefore, meet her own demands, but very largely contribute to the

world's supply. [This drug has been proved to be unsatisfactory, and not an adequate substitute for  $P.\ peltatum$ . ED. C. & D

Balanophora involucrata.—This most remarkable plant I found recognised as a drug and sold as "Gajpipal." The properties (or supposed properties) I could not discover.

Among the many medicinal products collected by me of which I could not discover the exact sources, since they were not in season during my visit, the two following are interesting :- "Malin," a root sold in Palampur and elsewhere, and said to be very valuable in killing maggots and lice; and "Mallosan," a member of the Umbelliferæ, which I have not had time to critically examine, but which appears to be a species of Ligusticum. One person gave me the name "Bhutkesi" for these roots—a name hitherto assigned to Corydalis Govaniana - but it would appear this same mistake has been made on more than the occasion here mentioned. The roots are sold all over Kangra and Kullu for the purpose of causing the fermentation of "Sur" or beer. The roots of "Mathosan" are made into cakes with barley which are sold as "Dheli" and these are probably identical with the "Paps of the Tibetans. This subject is of the greatest interest, for in these prepared barley and Mathosan cakes we possess a substance that is said to keep good for a long time, and a small fragment of which may be relied upon to produce fermentation or may be employed in raising bread. To the numerous officers in India who spend many months together in camp these small fermenting-cakes should prove of the greatest service; and it seems just possible that this obscure fermentation agent might even be of value to the brewing industry.

#### AN INTERESTING INSECTICIDE.

Some few years ago I had occasion to be travelling in the Sutlej Valley. I witnessed there the leaves of Adhatoda vasica being scattered over a flooded field of rice. I was told these acted as a medicine by killing the insect and fungoid pests of the rice crop. My attention being thus directed to this subject, I conducted many experiments, with the result that the cultivator's opinion of the plant seemed fully justified. The subject was then recommended by the Government of India to the attention of the local Governmeuts, and much useful additional information was thereby brought to light. Shortly after this Mr. Hooper, of Madras, took up the chemical examination of the plant, and succeeded in isolating an alkaloid which he considered the active principle. Dr. Bamber, of Kirkee, on the other hand, subsequent to Mr. Hooper's investigations, re-examined the plant and formed the opinion that the principle which acts as an iusecticide appears to be a volatile product. I concur with the opinion of the latter chemist. In all my practical tests I failed to get good results if dried leaves were used. Within the past few months this substance has gained a somewhat remarkable reputation as an insecticide against red spider and mosquito-the two chief pests of the teaplant. But, in addition, the opinion prevails throughout India that this is one of the most valuable plants in the treatment of lung-diseases. The suggestion has therefore been made that it is possible the insecticide property and its value in these affections may in some way or other be connected. I dare not carry this suggestion further, however, without having performed the necessary experiments that would justify the conclusion these considerations point to, but I obtain frequent applications from medical men in Europe who would seem anxious to experiment with the drug. The difficulty has presented itself of being able to prepare a medicine from the fresh plant that would preserve all its true properties. I commend this subject as one out of the many undeveloped medicinal products of this country that might be fairly well expected to more than reward the energies of many investigators.

Our ignorance of the nature and character of the products of this country is the chief cause not only of many of our own defects but of our want of scientific progression. It is impossible to urge, therefore, in too strong terms the desirability of greater attention being given to the study of the indigenous drugs of India. We shall thereby find good substitutes for imported drugs, create new trades, and prevent valuable local knowledge from being lost sight of in the new stream of Western ideas that is rapidly enveloping the whole

country.

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#### A NEW PHARMACY BILL.

ONCE more the Pharmaceutical Council have in contemplation the drafting of a Pharmacy Act Amendment Bill. If they decide to formulate their aims, this will make the ninth Bill which has been shaped by them since the latest legislation in regard to British pharmacy was placed on the statutebook. That circumstance alone would suffice to give us pause before we congratulated ourselves on the present movement. It is the unexpected which sometimes happens,

but we must confess to a very slender faith indeed in the prospects of the Bill of 1895, if, indeed, one should ever be seen in type. The probabilities are all against it. We have, in all likelihood, an expiring Parliament and a winding-up Session before us, and there is not, perhaps, a single member of either House who cares a fig for the interests which seem to us so important. It is true, as Mr. Carteighe points out, that at such times there may occur better opportunities for slipping through Bills which excite no particular interest than when there are six hundred gentlemen full of legislative energy and eager to But such opportunities could distinguish themselves. only be taken advantage of for an entirely noncontentious measure, and a Pharmacy Bill which should excite no opposition would not be worth printing so far as the trade generally is concerned. Mr. Carteighe hints at something in reference to company pharmacy. It is not necessary to point out that any limitation of the now wellestablished rights of companies to trade as pharmacists would necessarily stir up antagonists who could command great influence, and who certainly would not submit to extinction without a desperate struggle. Even a simple little Bill of the kind drafted last year, having to do only with the internal organisation of the Pharmaceutical Society, would not get through Parliament unopposed; and if it did get through the results would not be worth anything to the trade, and not much, we imagine, to the Pharmaceutical Society. But if the chances and perils of Parliament had not to be considered at all, there seems to be at this moment less chance than ever of designing a measure which could in any degree satisfy the aspirations of even a majority of chemists. If the letters that are written, and the speeches that are made, and the resolutions that are passed, have any meaning at all, they indicate that there is a clamorous section of the trade who will be contented with nothing short of conditions which we are quite sure the Pharmaceutical Council would never make itself ridiculous enough to even ask for, however freely some of its less responsible members may seem to encourage the ideas in their extra Bloomsbury orations. The most popular fancy of late has been to insist that the Pharmaceutical Society should obtain power to strike objectionable persons off the register, and by objectionable persons are meant assistants who sell their services to companies or cutting chemists. Can anybody seriously believe that such a proposal could have the ghost of a chance of being enacted? Then there is the standing cry of the exclusive right of chemists to sell the drugs and preparations of the Pharmacopæia. This may come within the range of practical politics in a century or two; but it is a perfectly hopeless demand at present. Then there are the men of keen logical judgment, led, we are sorry to say, by the President of the Pharmaceutical Society, who would prefer to begin legislation by knocking away the one concession of value which the Pharmacy Act at present makes to chemiststhe right, that is, for their businesses to be continued for the benefit of their families after their deaths. We are certainly far from being united on that point, nor should we be on that other which crops up at regular intervals of compelling all registered chemists to contribute an annual subscription to the Pharmaceutical Society, or, what amounts to the same thing, to compound for such a subscription by a lump payment on registration.

We await with interest the result of the deliberations of the Council, and shall be very pleased to see produced a scheme on which chemists can heartily unite. But to ensure this it must be one which aims at some substantial promotion of trade interests, and at the same time it must not ask for more than there is a reasonable possibility of getting. Otherwise it only means a waste of time and energy.

## HOW MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS' INFRINGE THE PHARMACY ACT.

A CORRESPONDENT of the British Medical Journal asks the editor of that publication whether he-a certificated assistant of the Society of Apothecaries-may legally selfscheduled poisons. The editor replies, "We are of opinion that our correspondent would be protected in so doing provided that if the employer keeps an open shop the regulations of the Act as to the sale of poisons are complied with.' There is no law to prevent the editor of any paper from having peculiar opinions, but we should like to be able toadvise the correspondent not to rely on this one. The language of the Pharmacy Act is perfectly distinct. It says that any person not being a registered pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist (and, though it makes an exception in favour of duly-qualified medical practitioners, it makes none in favour of apothecaries' assistants) who shall sell poisons shall be liable to a penalty. If a person with an apothecary's assistant's certificate may sell scheduled poison in an open shop, he may keep open shop for the sale of poison: the law that permits or prohibits the one permits or prohibits the other. So that if the editor of the B. M. J. is right, this easy qualification is as good for all legal purposes as that which is obtained by passing the pharmaceutical examinations. The writer of the paragraph we are quoting from gives us a further taste of his accuracy by adding to his reply, "We may further mention that the provisions of section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, relating tothe sale of poisons do not apply to any medicine supplied by a legally qualified apothecary to his patients." This statement as it is given is seriously misleading. The qualifying words of the statute should be added: "Provided such medicine be distinctly labelled with the name and addressof the seller, and the ingredients thereof be entered, withthe name of the person to whom it is sold or delivered, in a book to be kept by the seller for that purpose." As a matter of fact, the doctor's name and address scarcely ever appear on the bottles of medicines which he sends to his patients; sothat every time these contain a scheduled poison the "seller' (he must put up with that designation) becomes liable to a penalty. It is evident that a few prosecutions of medical men dispensing their own medicines would be useful in teaching them the Pharmacy Act and in making their dispensing more carefully done, and consequently safer for their patients.

#### A DRAFTED MEDICAL BILL.

THE Parliamentary Bills Committee of the British Medical Association is a body which takes itself quite seriously. It has lately agreed to a draft Bill to amend the Medical Act, and a copy of this Bill is printed in last week's British Medical Journal. Three barristers, M. M. Mackenzie, B. F. C. Costelloe, and R. W. Turner, have been associated in the production of this document. There is not much chance of the Bill passing, but if it comes before Parliament in anything like its present form it will have to be opposed by chemists, for there is not much doubt that it is aimed against the practice of counter-prescribing, as well as against other practices not congenial to the faculty. It appears, however, on the surface to be merely an extension of the law as it at present stands in regard to

the improper assumption of titles for the purpose of misleading the public. It proposes to make penal the assumption by persons not registered under the Medical Act of any of the following titles:—

Physician, doctor of medicine, licentiate or master in medicine or surgery, bachelor of medicine, surgeon, general practitioner, medical practitioner, medical specialist, medical dispenser (!), apothecary, aurist, oculist, opbthalmist, accoucheur, medico-herbalist (!), medico-electrician (!), or any of these or the like titles (!), with any added words, variations (!) or designations, or,

Any title, style, addition, or description directly or indirectly implying that he is the possessor of any degree in, or licence to practise, medicine, or surgery, or midwifery, or is in fact possessed of the skill necessary for the practice of medicine, or surgery, or midwifery, or any branch of medicine or surgery, or the performance of any operation in surgery or midwifery, or the administration of any medical treatment.

This is much too vague and comprehensive to be permitted on the statute-book. The aim, evidently, is to secure a practical monopoly in the adjective "medical," just as the veterinarians have tried to secure the exclusive use of the adjective veterinary, and the dentists that of dental. We have never defended the employment of designations intended to mislead; but it is time that these grasping professionalists were made to understand clearly that they are not to be allowed to filch to their use so much of the English ganguage as it may please them to take. Who, outside an lunatic asylum, is likely to be deceived by the title "medical dispenser"? Of course, "medical hall" would be attacked a fortiori. We do not admire that expression as the description of a pharmacy; but it has been used, no doubt, all the century, and before it is suppressed by Act of Parliament let us have some definite evidence that reasonably intelligent persons are deceived by it. If anyone doubts that this Bill is intended to sweep away such words, let him read carefully clause 3 of this draft Bill. It runs thus:-

3. For the purposes of this Act

(1) The words "title, name, style, addition or description" include any title, addition to a name, designation, or description, w bether expressed in words or by letters, or

partly in one way and partly in another.

(2) A person shall be deemed to take and use a title, name, style, or description who advertises, exhibits, or holds out, or is party to the advertisement, exhibition, or holding-out of any title, name, or description of, or concerning any institution, company, association, body, place, or premises whereby it is directly or indirectly expressed or implied that medicine or surgery, or any branch of medicine and surgery, is practised there, or who carries on, or is a party to the carrying-on, by or at any such institution, or under or in connection with such institution, company, association, body, place, or premises, the practice of medicine, surgery, or any branch of medicine or surgery.

This clause, if it could be passed, would make everybody keeping a "medical hall," and everybody employed at one, liable to imprisonment for twelve months with or without hard labour. We have no fear at all that the Bill will be adopted by any British Parliament; but the claim only is a piece of insolence on the part of certain medical men which the public is justified in resenting. These persons have already more legislative power than they dare use, and they can do no good to their profession by putting forward extravagant demands. The effect will be to encourage an agitation for the repeal of the whole of the Medical Acts.

#### NEW COMPANIES IN 1894.

ACCORDING to the *Investors' Guardian* the number of new companies registered in 1894 was 2,671, with a total nominal capital of 105,101,2287. In 1893 the number registered was

2,332, with nominal capital 84,720,6231. That year was the lowest for many years as regards nominal capital, the bighest on record baving been 1888, with 2,346 companies and a nominal capital of 339.858.8661. Under the present system of stamp dnties the temptation to name extravagant sums as nominal capital has been checked. Two-fifths of the gross total of the capital thus nominally embarked in jointstock enterprises in 1894 is classified under "manufacturing" and "miscellaneous" companies. These classes of companies have rapidly developed within the past few years. This means that the tendency to adopt the joint-stock and limited liability principles is a growing one. And in the opinion of those best qualified to judge it will grow still more rapidly within the near future. The company system offers so many advantages over private partnerships, and presents besides the most effective means of profit-sharing between employers and employed, that it is very likely to be much more widely adopted in the future than in the past. That it has been greatly abused nobody questions, and many wise men are just now thinking hard of means to prevent the openings for fraud which it presents. At a meeting of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, held a few days since, Mr. G. W. Knox, in a lecture on companies, said that of the 44,600 companies which had been registered since the passing of the first Act in 1862, only 18,361, or 41.17 per cent., were in existence in 1894. From these figures we may guess what a number of rotten businesses have sheltered themselves under company law. The Investors' Guardian points out that the conversion of private businesses into joint-stock companies is often merely a means of substituting a merciful voluntary liquidation for harsh bankruptcy. What is wanted is on the one hand to compel companies to make fuller disclosure of their assets and liabilities, and on the other to induce a healthier scepticism about them among possible investors and creditors. It is a curious fact that a company can often raise 1,000%. in "debentures," while the owner of the business before registration would have found it difficult to get anybody to lend him a 101. note. A compulsory registration of balance-sheets annually, which is advocated in some quarters, would have a great effect in checking the fermation of undesirable companies, and it is as much as pharmacists can hope to see done towards the legal restriction of the formation of the class of companies which so seriously threaten the interests of the trade generally.

#### M.D. LAMBETH.

The death is reported of Dr. Edmund Charles Johnson one of the few medical practitioners of whom it is noted in the *Medical Register* that they are "M.D. by doctorate granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury." As far as we are aware the Archbishop has still power to grant that degree as freely as the "Mus.Doc.," but the Medical Act of 1858 restricted the registration of the degree to those granted before the passing of the Act. Dr. Johnson obtained his in 1850.

#### THE PLURAL OF "LOCUM TENENS."

We suppose there are many in the trade who, when wanting two—we mean, more than one locum tenens, have cudgelled their brains to find bow they would put it without being singular in any respect. It would seem that there is the same trouble in the higher ranks of the profession—to wit, the medical—for we notice from one of the weeklies a short correspondence, which has brought forth this practical result—viz., to make the plural locum tenents. This seems a bappy enough solution of the difficulty, for it is more adapted to colloquial exigencies than the real thing.

#### SUGAR IN NORMAL URINE.

It is commonly stated that sugar is present in normal urine—even Pavy says so; but Sir George Johnson, M.D., and his son, Mr. G. Stillingfleet Johnson, have recently proved that the decomposition of picric-acid solution, which is generally attributed to sugar, is due to the presence of kreatinine in the urine. If a normal urine which shows reducing-power is first treated with mercuric chloride, which precipitates kreatinine and not sugar, the urine is afterwards found free from reducing-bodies, ergo it did not contain sugar. On this point, and on the estimation of sugar, Sir George Johnson communicates a paper to the Laneet of January 12, which those interested in urinalysis should read.

#### A NEW ELEMENT.

Mr. A. E. Tutton communicates to Nature a note on the new element in the nitrogen group which Dr. Bayer has discovered in bauxite. "A sufficient quantity of the new element in the form of any of its compounds has not yet been accumulated to enable exact quantitative analyses to be carried out, but Dr. Bayer hopes shortly to have obtained the amount requisite for this purpose, and for the determination of the atomic weight of the element. There appears to be little room for doubt that it will prove to be one of the missing elements predicted by Professor Mendeléeff in the nitrogen-phosphorus group. It exhibits characteristic spectroscopic lines in the green, blue, and violet." Either Dr. Bayer or Mr. Tutton is dreadfully slow. In May last we gave particulars about the new element (vol. xliv., 736), and questioned the accuracy of the investigator's deductions. Apparently he has got no further since, and that is a bad sign in the discoverer of an element.

#### A PORTION IN SIAM.

The Referee waxes eloquent over the death of the Crown Prince of Siam, and quotes the following as a Siamese prescription for the fever of which the young Prince died:—

One portion of rhinoceros horn, one of elephant's tusk, one of tiger's, and the same of crocodile's teeth; one portion composed of three-parts bones of vulture raven, and goose, and one portion of sandal. These ingredients to be mixed together on a stone with pure water; one-half of the mixture to be swallowed, the rest to be rubbed into the body.

We are curious about how much "one portion" may be, but no one would object to have it small. Perhaps our contemporary's Siamese is weak, or it may be a little careless about such trifles; for we are told how when "Queen Somanass Waddhananaddy, the wife of Somdetch Phra Paramendr Maha Mongkut, had her first baby," she got a portion of that stuff and died—which does not surprise; but we are surprised ahout the first baby, seeing that there was no other.

#### OYSTERS AND TYPHOID.

For some weeks there has been much in the daily newspapers regarding the danger of eating oysters, because they are apt to give one typhoid fever. It is said that there is too much sewage pouring into the sea near the beds where the succulent molluses are gathered on our shores, and from that the cysters imbibe typhoid bacilli Be that as it may, there is some cause for alarm when Sir William Broadbent, the Prince of Wales's physician, gives the weight of his support to the danger of oysters. He mentions, in the British Medical Journal, half-a-dozen cases in which typhoid patients had eaten oysters about ten days or a fortnight before the typhoid developed. What makes the supposition that the oysters were responsible all the stronger is the fact that the same molluscs were, in some of the cases, eaten by different persons living in different parts, and they all took typhoid. According to the Journal, this

is not the first occasion upon which grave suspicion has fallen upon oysters. A similar suspicion was entertained with regard to certain cases which occurred in 1890 in Dublin, and as long ago as 1880 Sir Charles Cameron reported cases at the Cambridge meeting of the British Medical Association, in which the consumption of certain oysters had produced intestinal disease of a serious character. The weak point about the matter is that there is: no direct evidence of typhoid infection through oysters; but that has been supplied by Dr. Charles A. Lindsley, of New Haven, Connecticut, who has ascertained, he says, that the oysters provided for a series of banquets at a university in the State (where there was subsequently an epidemic of typhoid) had been placed in a portion of the Quinepiac River to fatten. The fattening ground is close to the house of the dealer from whom the oysters were obtained, and it was learned that two members of the dealer's family had suffered from typhoid, and that excreta had been discharged into a sewer which empties into the river close to the place where the oysters had been placed.

#### THE ETHER-BICYCLE.

The Daily Chroniele has received the information from America that somebody "out West" has devised an etherbicycle. Inventors innumerable have turned their thoughts towards the application of motive-power applicable to the steel horses. Ever since, when in the fifties and sixties, giddy youth first emulsified its interior on bone-shakers, there has been talk of the employment of steam or electricity as a motor for cycles. Weight has always stood in the way of any such development. With the lightest accumulators known it is computed that it would be necessary to carry a load of 2 cwt. to furnish an eight hours' supply of motive force for an ordinary bicycle, and this would entail such thickening of the framework of the cycle that the machine would become too clumsy for use. With steam, nothing more light and fantastic than a traction engine dragging a hearse or a furniture-van seems to be within the range of practical mechanics. Therefore the genius who has harnessed ether to the wheel should be warmly welcomed. Ether produces a vapour one-third more powerful than steam, boils more rapidly than water, and thus effects a saving in heating-material. Gasoline-engines of two-horse power, and weighing 2 lbs. only (we are told), have been contrived, and an ingenious mechanism condenses the ether again and again. The gasoline-tank holds enough fuel for 100 miles, and the bicycle complete, with pneumatic tyres, weighs only 60 lbs., and attains a speed of 60 miles an hour. There is something delightfully fascinating about that speed. To the scorching bicycle-cad vast possibilities of added fiendishness unfold themselves; and sedate middle age can only comfort itself with compensating visions of the new machine tying itself into knots with a chance brick, while the pestiferous rider flies with comet impetus into the thorny heart of the nearest bramble bush, or towards the most neighbourly star.

There have been some queer reactions of late. Our grand-fathers, who saw the old coach-roads forsaken for the railway, have lived to see them regarnished for the accommodation of a vast army of wheelmen. At the fag-end of the century they read of mails being carried by road to Brighton and Chester. When they rub their eyes again to look at the ether cyclist, they may perchance see provincial pharmacies smartening up just as roadside hotels, that have been consigned to the rats, have smartened up. Provincial pharmacy has fallen upon banyan days; but if cyclists are to need ether, and that in quantity, its outlook will be less dismal. Only we would advise our provincial friends to have a good look at that ether-machine and its "ingenious condensing-apparatus" before paying an enhanced premium for a new lease.

### Reviews and Literary Motes.

A. G. VOODERMAN has recently published in the Medical Review of the Dutch Indies (Geneeskundig Tydschrift voor Nederlandsch Indie, vol xxxiv., part 3), an elaborate review of the medicines found in the shops of the native druggists of Batavia. The list given by the author comprises 130 such remedies, with their vernacular and botanical names, a description of the drug, the derivation, place of production, and literature pertaining to it. Only a few animal and mineral drugs are used.

By the death of Thomas Gordon Hake, M.D., England has lost no mean poet, and medicine a link with Brand and Faraday. Dr. Hake was a bluecoat-boy, and after leaving Christ's Hospital entered St. George's Hospital as one of Sir Benjamin Brodie's students, but taking his chemistry from Brand and Faraday at the Royal Institution. He afterwards graduated at the Glasgow University. In the fifties he did some research work on medical subjects, but it was as a poet and essayist that he was best known, and his services to his country were recognised two years ago with a Civil List pension of 651. He had lived in retirement at St. John's Wood for some years, and there he died on Saturday in his 36th year. He leaves a family of sons who have made a name for themselves in various walks of life, and one of them, Dr. Wilson Hake, is a chemist.

Dr. Robert G. Eccles, the militant American pharmacist who exposed Radam's microbe-killer, and "goes for" most things of the same nature in no half-hearted fashion, is an ardent astronomer, and has written a paper on "Mars and its Problems" to the Popular Science News. About the canals, which are the problem of Mars that interests terrestrials most, he advances the explanation that they are great waterways for irrigation. "If," he theorises, "all the farmers in a valley depended upon a common supply of water, and some of the crops required most water early in the season, while others needed most late in the season, they might find it much more economical to raise all the early crops on one common central strip, and all the late ones on two outside strips. With such an arrangement our earth would soon look like Mars. The conditions on Mars, so far as we can discover them, are exactly such as would force this very arrangement of things if it is inhabited by rational creatures like ourselves." Tracts of barren land in Mars have disappeared; they are now filled with crops, thinks Professor Eccles, in sympathy with Professor Lowell, and there are other indications of agricultural progress.

THE heirs of Professor Pringsheim, the German botanist, whose decease was announced recently, have offered to the German Botanical Society, as a free gift, the late Professor's valuable library, together with the sum of 25,000m. for its maintenance. Professor Pringsheim was President of the Society from its foundation in 1883 until his death.

CHURCHILL'S Medical Directory shows that the brake has at last been applied to the rush into the medical profession. The year 1893 showed an increase of 1,013 over 1892, and 1894 a further increase of 818 only. There are 32,590 general practitioners in the United Kingdom, and London has more than her fair share, as the following figures show:—

	Population	General Practitioners
Tondon	5,634,000	5,742
England and Wales (provinces)	23 300,000	15,313
Scotland	4,033,000	3,224
Ireland	4,706,000	2,511

The real reason for the decrease above referred to is the fiveyears curriculum. MR. A. H. MASON'S presidential address to the New York Section of the Society of Chemical Industry is printed in full in the December number of the Journal of the Society, just issued. The address is a careful and interesting exposition of the chemical industries of the United States, and shows how, in spite of her large imports, the country is able to satisfy home demands in many departments, and even to export.

Elementary Qualitative Chemical Analysis. By Frank Clowes, D.Sc., and J. B. Coleman. London, 1894: J. & A. Churchill. Pp. xii. + 180. 2s. 6d.

IF the authors had set themselves to prepare a book on chemical analysis suitable for students who have passed the Preliminary pharmaceutical examination, and are looking forward to the Minor, they could not have been more successful than they have been, for this compact manual is exactly the book which we would recommend for the purpose, either for private study or for use in college. After explaining the preparation and use of apparatus, the book describes experiments illustrating the preparation of gases (H, O, CO<sub>2</sub>, Cl, HCl, &c.), then the nature of analytical operations and chemical reactions, and the tests for common metals and acids, and the analysis of simple salts and of mixtures. whole is done in perfectly clear fashion; the work given is instructive, and the lessons deduced are of value. There are some particularly good inferential tables in the book; for example, one which instructs the students to reason from the behaviour of a substance to solvents what salts it mayor may not be once the metallic radicle has been found. Those beginning "Corner for Students" work will find the book to meet their wants.

#### Mew Books.

Francis, E. Laboratory Exercise-book for Chemical Students, Tables for Analysis. Sheets for Results. 4to. 6d. (Blackie.)

Hewitt, J. T., D.Sc., &c., and Pope, F.G. Elementary Practical Chemistry: Inorganic and Organic. 9d. net. (Whittaker.)

Muir, M. M. Pattison. Tables and Directions for the Qualitative Chemical Analysis of Moderately Complex Mixtures of Salts. Small 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 2 and 44. 1s. 6d. (Longmans.)

Sadler, S. H. Infant Feeding by Artificial Means: a Scientific and Practical Treatise on the Dietetics of Infancy. With 24 illustrations and 2 facsimile letters. Post 8vo. Pp. 236. 5s. (Scientific Press.)

#### Marriage.

WILKINSON—DRAPER.—On January 10, at the Congregational Church, Kingston (Ireland), by the Rev. H. H. Scullard, M.A., Miles Gerrard Wilkinson, of Market Drayton, to Charlotte Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Harry Napier Draper, of the firm of Bewley & Draper, wholesale chemists, Dublin.

#### Deaths.

Hewitt —On January 3, after a few days' illness, Mr. Frederick Hewitt, chemist, 41 Crook Street, Bolton. Mr. Hewitt, who was only 23 years of age, and the third son of Mr. William Hewitt, Olga Grange, Chorley New Road, was at business as usual three days before his death, but feeling unwell he proceeded home. His illness proved to be typhoid fever, which ended fatally as stated. Mr. Hewitt was only married nine weeks previously to the eldest daughter of ex-Alderman Barrett, of Bolton, and for the bereaved lady much sympathy is felt. Mr. Hewitt had been in business some nine months, having taken over the pharmacy of the late Mr. N. Cunliffe.

PRATT.—On January 15, Josiah Beswick, eldest and dearly beloved son of Mr. Josiah Pratt, chemist, Stafford Street, Wolverhampton. Aged 36.

WEBB.—On January 13, suddenly, at the Medical Hall, Wexford, Mr. Richard Cox Webb, in his 40th year.

5iss.

## Counter Practice.

RECIPES CONTRIBUTED BY SUBSCRIBERS IN COMPETITION, AND COMMENTED UPON BY A MEDICAL PRACTITIONER; WITH TYPICAL PRESCRIPTIONS IN EACH GROUP.

#### FEVERISHNESS AND COLD IN CHILDREN OVER 1 YEAR AND UNDER 4 YEARS.

Petass, chlor.			grs. 32
Acid. nit. mur. di	1	••	ող 40
Tr. aconit			m 20
Sp. æth. nit			ող 80
Tr. hyoscyami		٠.	m 80
Glycerin			3ss.
Syrup			3 ss.
Aq. ad			3iv.
5ij. 2nd horis.			(64)
31J. 2114 1.01164			(0.,

All the formulæ here printed will well answer their purpose.

vin. ipecac	• •	• •	21.
Ammon. carb.			grs. x
Syr. scillæ		••	5ij.
Glycerini			3ij.
Ext. glycyrrh. liq.			mxx.
Aq. anisi ad			3ij.
5i, every 3 or 4	4 hou	ırs fo	r child

over 1 year old. (215)5ii. Vin. ipecac. ..

Glycerini .. Syr. scillæ .. 3iv. . . Ziii. . . Inf. senegæ ad Ziv. M.

Sig.: 3j. 3 or 4 times a day. (77)

Pot. nit		gr.	cxiv
Oxym. scill		5i	ij.
Syr. papav	••	5j	
Vin. antim	••	n	xl.
Aq. ad		ži	ij.
5ij. ter die.			(34)

I regard squill as altogether unsnited for children, being too powerful and too drastic in its action. For old people, however, it is an excellent adjunct to cough and cold mixtures.

#### INFANTILE BRONCHITIS.

Tr. camph. co.			5j.
'Vin. ipecac			5j.
Sp. æth. nit			5j.
Sp. ammon. co.			5j.
Liq. ammon. acet.			5vj.
Aqnæ cblorof. ad			3ij.
M. Ft. mist.			
5j. tertia hors. i	f nec	essary	
			(203)
Tr. camph. co.			miv.
Vin. ipecac			miv.
Glycerini			mx.
Liq. amm. acet.			ηx.
Aq. m. pip. ad	••		5j.
O. 4tis hor.			(94)
Liq. ammon. acet.			3iv.
Vin. ipecac			5j.
Ol. amygd. dulc.			Зij.
Syrup. rhoeados ad			3iv.
M. Ft. mis		••	3
3j. sv. 4 hor.			(24)
Vin. ipecac.			
Of. amygd. dulc.			

" tolnt. " scillæ .. .. aa. part. æq.

Syr. papav.

day.

M. Dose: 3ss. to 3iss. 3 or 4 times a

Opium in any form is objectionable

(226)

in the case of young children, unless given by the doctor for any special purpose.

#### NASAL CATARRH.

Sodæ bicarb	• •		gr. ij.
Mag. carb. levis	• •		", iij.
Menthol			" j.
Cocain, hydrochl.			" iv.
Sacch. lact			5ss.
M. sec. art.	Ft.	puly.	-

To be sniffed up the nostrils several times daily. (10)

This is an excellent snnff, but might be improved by the addition of bismuth carbonate gr. x.

#### ASTHMA.

Pot. iodid.				gr. iv.
Tr. scillæ				m xij.
Glycerin.				5ss.
Mist. campl	ı. ad			3j.
4tis hor <b>i</b> s	sd.	${\bf Mitte}$	ξviij.	(148)

This is a type of a pood prescription for asthma, but would be improved by the addition of tr. lobelia ather. mv.

#### WHOOPING-COUGH.

Pot. bromid			3j.
Acid. carbolic.			mxvj.
Tr. belladon.		٠.	5j.
Vin. ipecac	• •		3iss.
Syr. tolu			5vj.
Aquæ ad	• •	••	živ.
Coch. j. med. 3	(247)		

#### (For children from 2-5 years of age.) Ac. carbol. . . . gr. xv.

Tr. bellad.			 ηxl.	
Vin. ipecac.			 5ij.	
Glycerini			 5iv.	
Aquæ ad			 Ziij.	
Ft. n	nist.			
Cap. 5j. 4	tis ho	oris.	(105	
Syrup. rhœ	ados		 3ii.	
simp			 Ŧii.	

.. 5vj. m 24 Vin. ipecac. . . Tr. belladonnæ .. 5iij. m 12 Tr. lobeliæ .. .. 3vj. m 24 Ammon. bromid. .. 3iij. gr. 12 Aquæ ad .. .. .. Zviij.

Dosc: 3ss. to 3ij. according to age. (26)

These formulæ are excellent for whooping-cough, the first being, to my idea, the best.

The value of these remedies would be enhanced by frequent chest-frictions of Roche's embrocation and the burning of cresolene in the sick-room.

#### GARGLES.

#### TYPICAL PRESCRIPTION.

Acid. sulph. dil Glycerinl Inf. rosæ acid. ad M.	 3iss. ₹j. ₹vj.
Glycer. alnminis	 3j.
Glycer, acid, carbol.	 3 ss.
Inf. rosæ acid. ad	 ãvj₊

M. Ft.garg.

Sig.: A tablespoonful, with an

equal quantity of warm water, to be used frequently as a gargle. (70)

Potassii chlorat	 5iss.
Sodii bibor	 5iss.
Acid. hydrochlor. dil.	 3iss.
Glycerini	 ₹j.
Tinet. capsici	 mx.
Aquæ rosæ ad	 3 viij.
M. Ft. gargaris.	

Signa.: The gargle to be used frequently as required. (33)

Pot. cblor		 3iss
Glycer. boracis		 Зj.
Hazelini	• •	 3ES.
Tr. hamamelidis		 3ss.
Aquæ ad		 ξvj.
M. Ft. gar	g.	

Sig.: A tablespoonful, with an equal quantity of warm water, to be used frequently as a gargle. (70)

Acid.tannic... .. 9j.

Acid. boric	 JISS.
Acid. carbolic. liq	 5ss.
Glycerini	 3ss.
Aq. rosæ ad	 ₹vj.
Ft. gargar.	
Utend 3j. p.r.	(148
Menthol pastilles	 q.s.
One cocasionally.	(31
Tincturæ ferri perch.	 5iss.
Potass. chlor	 gr. 20

Glycerini .. Aq. ad Zii. M Sig.: A 3j. every three hours. (134)

3ss.

Gargle frequently. Potass. chlor. .. 3iss. Glyc. boracis... 3ss. .. .. Tinet, limonis .. 3ij. Aq. rosæ ad .. .. 3 viii.

Ft. garg. Sæpe ntend.

It is surprising that no mention whatever is made of sulphur, which is by far the best remedy for sorethroats, especially if ulcerated, or with a tendency to diphtheria. If given early, it will, in nine cases out of ten, arrest the onset of diphtheria.

#### A TYPE.

Sulphur	ppt. p	ur.		5iss.
Tinct. a	uranti	i		5j.
Glyceri	ni			žiss.
Aquæ a	d			žiij.
5j. to	o be	slov	vly	taken
hourly.			_	

#### SORE-THROAT MIXTURES.

Petassii chlorat.		••	3j.
Sodii salicyl			3j.
Antipyrin			gr. xxx
Aqnæ q.s. ad			₹vj.
Misce. Fig	it mis	tura.	

Cnjus capiat partem sextam (157)quâque quartis horis. This is a splendid combination for

Tinct, ferri perchl	01.	 5iss.
Mag. snlph		 3iv.≈
Pot. chlor		 5ss.
Glycerini		 3iv.
Aquæ ad		 ζvj.
Et mist		

severe sore-throat caused by cold.

Cap. 3ss. 4 his. (to be swallowed (103)

\*I would prefer sode sulph.

Potas. chlorat	٠.	Эij.
Potas. nitrat		Эij.
Acid. nit. mur. dil		3iss.
Tr. cinchonæ co		5iv.
Syr. aurant		3j.
Aquæ ad		Zviij.
M.		_
½ pt. ter die sd.		(224)
Acid. hydrochlor. dilut.		Зij.
Tinet. cinchonæ comp.		5iv.
Glycerini		7;

м. Sig.: 3i. omni quatuor horis. The throat to be slightly gargled before swallowing. (39)

Tinct. aconiti, B.P... .. m 40

Sol. potassii chlorat. sat. ad 3 vinj.

Spt. chlorof...

Potassii chloratis ... Glycerini acidi carbolici .. 5ij. Liq. ferri perchlor... 3ij. Aquæ ad ... 3iv. Aquæ ad .. .. М.

Sig.: A dessertspoonful in half a wineglassful of water three or four times a day. (88)

Acid. nit. mur. dil	 ող 80
Tinet. cinchon. co	 Ξj.
Glycerini	 3 SS.
Aq. chlorof. ad	 žviij.
M. Ft. mist.	
₹j. t.d.s.	(8
Pot. chlor	 gr. x.

Ext. eincb. liq. .. Acid. hydroch. dil. . . .. nex. .. mx. Aq. ad. .. .. 3j. .. 4tis horis sd. Mitte 3viij. (146)

Pot. bicarb. .. ..gr.lxxx Pot. chtor. .. ..gr.lxxx. .. 5j. Vin. ipecac. .. Liq. morph. .. .. mxl. ٠. Syr. aurant. .. Aq.ad.. .. .. 3 viij.

Objectionable from the presence of morphia.

3j. ter die.

(90)

#### MIXTURES FOR NEU-RALGIA.

#### TYPICAL PRESCRIPTION.

Quininæ sulph. .. ..gr. xv. Antipyrin .. .. 5j. Tinct. cimicifugæ .. 5ij. Acid. hydrobrom. dil. 31j. Tinct. aurantii .. 3iss. Aquæ .. 3vj. 3ss. pro dose. OR

#### Quin. vaierianat. .. gr. ii. Ft. pil. i. ter d.s.

In an ordinary case of neuralgia there is no remedy to equal quinine. As, however, this drug has a tendency to produce peculiar head symptoms, it acts best in combination with some suitable nerve sedutive, such as antipyriu, tr. gelsem., bromides, or hydrobromic acid.

These twenty-six mixtures would all, to a greater or less degree, be effective in cases of neuralgia.

Antipyrin. .. .. gr. viij Qnin, sulph. . . . . gr Exalgin. . . . . . . gr M. Ft. pulv. tales xij. .. gr. iss. .. gr. ss. Sig.: One every 4 honrs. (134)

### Personalities.

DR. WM. F. UMNEY, M.R.CS, eldest son of Mr. Charles Umney, has been appointed Assistant Medical Officer to the Home and Infirmary for Sick Children, Sydenham, S.E.

MR. EDWARD SAUERHERING, a pharmacist, of Mayville, Wis., has recently been elected to the U. S. Congress as the representative of the Second District of Wisconsin. He is a man of 30, and a graduate of the Chicago College of Pharmacy.

In response to an appeal by the Rev. Benjamin Waugh on behalf of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Mr. J. T. Brunner, M.P., of Brunner, Mond & Co. (Limited), has forwarded to the secretary of the Northwich branch a cheque for 500*l*. to be applied to the funds of the institution.

MR DRAGAN ZANKOW, the ex-Bulgarian Prime Minister, who has long been exiled from his country on account of his pro-Russian proclivities, and whose recent amnesty and return have formed the subject of so many telegrams in the daily papers, is now living in Sophia as the guest of his friend Pharmacist Belisar Jakovoff.

MR. CHARLES OLSZEWSKI, of the University of Cracow, has written to Nature claiming that he anticipated Professor James Dewar in all his work on oxygen, &c., at low temperatures, and he means to publish an account of his researches in English in order to establish his priority. Professor Dewar modestly replies to the effect that Caillet and Pictet were first in the field, for they got the Davy medal in 1878, and he himself makes no pretence to have been the first to liquefy the permanent gases.

MR. KARL FRIEDRICH WILHELM MEISTER, one of the founders of the large aniline-dve works of Meister, Lucius & Brüning, at Höchst, died in Frankfort-on-Main, on January 3, from a cancerous affection of the throat, from which he had suffered for many years. Mr. Meister was born in 1826. One of his sons holds a Government office in Höchst, and another is connected with the chemical laboratory of Jena University. Mr. Lucius, the other co-founder of the firm, and the deceased gentleman were brothers-in-law.

Mr. Samuel Hall, of Eastbourne, whose death at the age of 75 we reported last week, is described as the founder, and up to his death was a deacon, of the first Congregational Church in that town. As a business man, Mr. Hall was painstaking and conscientious, but he was not enterprising. His shop at Seaside Road, with its old-fashioned manypaned windows, is in marked contrast to some more modern establishments; but his profits sufficed for his wants, and he had no great desire for worldly wealth. By many of his customers he was regarded as a friend—indeed, he was so highly esteemed generally that his funeral was of a semipublic character, and there were many tokens of esteem. Mr. Hall has left one son (Mr. Lemon Hall) and a daughter.

Mr. John E Osborne, a pharmacist of Rawlins, Wyoming, has been elected Governor of the State. The portrait which

we from gist plu 36 : in to vit he pha with he tion abil soo mo:

we give of him is a reproduction from one in the Western Druggist. Mr. Osborne is a man of pluck, born in Westport, N.Y., 36 years of age. He graduated in medicine in 1880, and went to Wyoming shortly after, where he built up a good business as a pharmacist and physician, and with the profits drawn from that he branched out in other direc-tions, and his keen business ability and general enterprise soon made him one of the foremost men of Wyoming as far as worldly possessions are concerned. In 1882 he was elected a member of the Legislature, and

in 1888 served one term as Mayor of the city of Rawlins. In addition to several extensive enterprises he is connected with a wholesale drug firm. Mr. Osborne is a Democrat.

THE CHEMICAL SOCIETY has presented an address to Professor C. R. Fresenius, who has been an honorary member of the Society for fifty years.

IN order to avoid possible misunderstanding, it may be well to point out that the Mr. Howell J. Williams, L.C.C., who (as reported in the daily papers) was summoned at the City Summons Court a few days ago for having caused an obstruction in Liverpool Street with a horse and phaeton, and was fined 10s. and costs, is not Mr. T. Howell Williams Idris, L.C.C. for North St. Pancras, but a colleague of his sitting for Rotherhithe. The similarity of names may have caused some confusion, but those who know Mr. Idris felt quite sure that he was the last man in the world who would cause a crowd to assemble by "slanging" a constable and threatening (according to the evidence) to "tear the coat off his back."

A DISPUTE came before Mr. Justice Chitty a few days ago in regard to the will of Miss Louisa Garden, the daughter of a well-known chemist who once carried on business in Oxford Street—the predecessor of Mr. John Robbins. Miss Garden had lived abroad for nearly twenty years, and the object of the action was to get it declared that she was domiciled in France. She died and was buried at Florence in 1893. But, after hearing evidence, the Judge said that in his opinion the letters did not show a fixed determination on the part of Miss Garden to make Paris her final home. Her motive in going abroad was for the benefit of her sister's health. She only kept her apartments in Paris for convenience, and her bankers and solicitor were English, and her will, made in 1891, was made according to English law. He held that her domicile was English.

MR. RIVERS LANGTON, who was at one time very well known among the chemists and druggists of Great Britain among whom he travelled as a representative of his firm, and who some fifteen years settled in Melbourne as the Australasian agent for Messrs. Langton, Edden & Co., has been paying his first return visit home during the past two or three months. Mr. Langton is more substantial and heartier looking than when he was on British roads. He has built up a considerable business in Australia, and is now assisted in the conduct of it by his son. He called a few days since to wish us good-bye for a time, and particularly asked us to state that he much regretted his inability to see anything like all his old friends. He gave us some graphic account of the disorganisation of business which has been experienced during the past two years, but he expresses himself as confident that Australia will advance again before long. Her great natural wealth and facilities for production ensure her tuture, and Mr. Langton looks forward to an era of great prosperity when the British Empire shall be federated into one great commercial union.

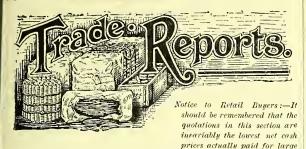
### Wills of Deceased Chemists.

The will of Mr. Thos. Good, of 8 Kensington Terrace, Rodley, Suffolk, retired chemist, who died on September 22, has been proved by Mr. F. M. Good, of Winchfield, and Miss Emily Good, the son and daughter, by whom the gross personalty is sworn at 3,489*l*. 6s. 10*d*.

Mr. Wm. Green Christmas, of 818 Holloway Road, chemist and druggist, having died intestate on October 14, letters of administration to his personal estate have been granted at the Principal Probate Registry to his widow, Mrs. Alice Christmas, by whom the gross value of the personalty is sworn at 9681.

The will of Mr. James Coley, chemist and druggist, of Bank Road, Bootle, formerly of Derby Road, Bootle, who died on April 10, has been proved at Liverpool Probate Registry by Mrs. Emma Coley, the widow and sole executrix, by whom the gross value of the testator's personal estate is sworn at 2951. 15s. 11d.; there are no leaseholds.

The late Mr. Richard Ashworth, of Station Terrace, South Shore, Blackpool, chemist and druggist, having died on July 25 intestate, letters of administration to his personal estate have been granted at the Principal Probate Registry, London, to the widow, Mrs. Fanny Ashworth, by whom the value of the deceased's personalty is sworn at 9991. 10s.



quantities in bulk. In many cases allowances have to be added before ordinary prices can be ascertained. Frequently goods must be picked and sorted to suit the demands of the retail trade, causing much labour and the accumulation of rejections, not all of which are suitable even for manufacturing purposes.

It should also be recollected that for many articles the range of quality is very wide,

#### 42 CANNON STREET, E.C., January 17.

#### The Liverpool Market.

Our Liverpool correspondent, writing on January 15, says that Acacia gums (Turkey sorts) are arriving a little more freely upon the market, but are rather neglected at present One hundred cases Niger gum have changed hands at steady rates. Kola nuts continue to arrive steadily, and values are well maintained. Honey has improved in realization of the position since last week, especially lower grades of Chilian, value being now, III., 20s. per cwt.; II., 22s. 6d.; while pile I. is held at 25s. to 29s; X., 37s. 6d. Californian is also firmly held, although not quotably higher. Beeswax maintains its late position, and full prices are being asked and paid for Chilian and African descriptions. Castor oil is not inquired for, and the business is very limited at  $2\frac{1}{8}d$ . for good seconds Calcutta, first pressure; French,  $2\frac{1}{16}d$ ; and Madras, 2d. per lb. Tonca beans: Buyers seem disposed to leave this article alone, judging by the absence of business which has characterised the market for some little time past. This is a little remarkable, seeing that the reports of failure in the crop of Pará beans receive gradual confirmation. One striking fact in support of the statement in question is that from April 23 to the present date only 7 cases have arrived from Pará (Brazil) against 449 cases in the corresponding period of 1893-94, the bulk of this large quantity having come forward in the months of October, November, and December. At present buyers are indifferent to the article, and the few lots on the market would be obtainable at quite reasonable prices considering all the circumstances, fine crystallised quality being offered to a limited extent at 2s. 3d., whilst black and mixed, partly foxy, are obtainable at proportionately low rates. Canary-seed continues to move off at 44s. to 45s. per quarter. Guinea grains, after selling at 15s., have taken a turn upwards, and considerable sales have been made at 15s. 6d. Jaborandi: 5 bales prime quality sold with good competition at 1s. 6d. per lb., and 9 bales good realised 1s. per lb.

#### The Amsterdam Market.

The analyses for the cinchona bark to be offered at our sales on January 24 have been published. The manufacturing bark contains about  $31\frac{1}{2}$  tons sulphate of quinine, or 4 63 per cent. on the average. About  $2\frac{1}{2}$  tons contain 1-2 per cent.; 66 tons, 2-3; 163 tons. 3-4; 198 tons, 4-5; 165 tons, 5-6; 55 tons, 6-7; 21 tons, 7-8; 2 tons, 8-9; 4 tons, 9-10;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ton, 11-12 per cent. The druggists' barks contain a little over one ton of quinine.

#### Smyrna Opium Telegram.

Our Smyrna correspondent, telegraphing on Wednesday night, states:—"Since last Wednesday 80 cases of opium have been sold on this market, almost all to speculators. For fair current manufacturing opium the parity of 8s. 10d. per lb. f.o.b. has been paid (which is a decline of 6d. per lb. on the week), and for good Yerli opium 9s. 2d. per lb. f.o.b. After these transactions the market has gained steadiness, and now closes with a rather firm tone."

#### Selling Bergamot Oil by Analysis.

A firm of Messina essential oil merchants, writing to their branch office in London, give the following particulars of the progress, in Italy, of the system of selling oil of Bergamot according to its percentage of linalool ester. fitted up the necessary apparatus at our branch office in Reggio (Calabria), we have for the past three weeks been analysing numerous samples offered for sale by producers. The first of these gave very unsatisfactory results, 33 to 35 per cent. being the maximum figures, whilst oil from ripe fruit should give at this season 40 to 42 per cent." The firm then fitted up an oil-pressing plant at its premises and, telling the would-be sellers to bring samples of their fruit along with the oil, made small check-samples of oil ad hoc and subjected these to comparative examination with those submitted by the producers. The samples pressed by the firm all gave an average of about 41 per cent. of linalool ester. "We are now working," the letter concludes, "fruit from the various districts where bergamot oil is produced, so as to find the natural difference there is in the percentage of linalool in the oil of different districts." It is thought that a consequence of this innovation may be the reduction of the marketable quantity of the oil, for the adulteration which was previously undiscernable tended to increase the output considerably.

#### The American Peppermint-oil Business.

Mr. H. G. Hotchkiss, the peppermint distiller of Lyons, N.Y., is reported by an Oregon paper to be negotiating for the entire supply of peppermint oil produced by the new company of Lebanon, Linn County, in that State, of which we gave an account last week. It is said the company has arranged with farmers for the planting of 120 acres of peppermint next season.

#### Difficulties in the Chemical Trade.

Negotiations are said to be in amicable progress for the settlement of the wages question in the Tyne chemical trade. Messrs. Chance Brothers, of Oldbury, had to reduce the wages of some of the men employed in their alkali works about 9 per cent., and a week's strike in two of their departments resulted. An interview was arranged at which Mr. A. M. Chance explained that the reduction was found to be absolutely necessary in consequence of certain articles manufactured by the firm having fallen lower than they had ever done before. If the men accepted their terms, he offered to guarantee them against any further reduction before Easter 1896, and if the prices of the articles in question advanced to the level of 1893, which was very low, they would at once give the men back the 3d. per ton which they were now taking off, and continue to pay that rate as long as the 1893 soda prices continued If they declined that offer he suggested that the matter in dispute should be referred to arbitration, that the figures as to the prices realised by soda and acid should be verified by Mr. W. N. Fisher, chartered accountant, of Birmingham, and that the men should select one from the four following gentlemen to act as arbitrator-viz: Sir H. Wiggin, Messrs. W. Chamberlain, P. Cadbury, and W. Showell. If the gentleman selected said they ought to pay the men more than the rate offered—viz., 2s. 6d. per ton, they would pay it, and if he said the firm were entitled to reduce the men's wages below 2s. 6d. they would not take advantage of it. After a long consultation, the men agreed to accept the latter offer, and choose Mr. R. Cadbury as arbitrator. They passed a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Chance for his courtesy, and resumed work at once.

In Flint there has been much distress consequent upon a strike at the chemical works in that town, belonging to the United Alkali Company, by which nearly 1,000 men were thrown out of work. The cause of the strike was a notice, issued by the masters, of a reduction in the wages of the saltcake men of 2d. per ton. No outside help for the men was forthcoming. They have decided to accept the reduction, and have resumed work.

#### The Committee on Drug Allowances.

At last Friday's drug sales Mr. Charles Umney (secretary to the Drug Club), again referring to the question of the drug-allowances, asked Mr. Figgis whether it was under-

stood that the committee, appointed the day before, would consider the whole question of allowances on drugs, or restrict its deliberations to ipecacuanba only. In his circular letter to the members, he said he had only referred to the last-mentioned drug. Mr. Figgis replied that the whole question would be discussed. it was then suggested that the first meeting of the com-mittee should take place on Monday, but the "home-trade" wholesale druggists who were appointed to the committee declared that that date would not suit them, as they had convened a meeting of the drug-club on Monday, at which the matter would be talked over. Thereupon it was decided that the committee should meet on Tuesday at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the London Produce Brokers' Association, in Mark Lane. The meeting was private, and we are informed that those present undertook not to divulge what took place, and decided to furnish no reports. A good deal of what was discussed, however, seems to have leaked out, and has formed a subject of more or less private talk in Mincing Lane. We give the gist of these rumours, although, of course, we cannot vouch for their absolute accuracy. It is said that all the members were present, with the exception of Mr. Knowles, one of the principal ipecacuanha importers. Mr. Winterton, however, of the firm of Godson & Sons, whose name had been added to the committee, attended. The meeting, which lasted for an hour and a half, was the reverse of harmonious, and one of the export druggists is said to have declared that he would not attend again. It was decided by 4 votes against 8 that the "trett" allowance on ipecacuanha should be abolished, but that the "draft" allowance and the "discount" should remain as at present We understand that the minority opposed to this change consisted of Messrs. Ziegele, Horner, Stallman, and Winterton; and the majority who carried the proposal of Messrs. Barron, Lescher, Bluhm, Ashmore, Figgis, Devitt, Lambert, and Delissa. Suggestions were made that the present system of sampling drugs should be abolished, and rumour has it that on the other hand it was proposed that the buying commission of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent now paid to brokers, should likewise be done away with. A sub-committee is said to have been appointed to inquire into the question of allowances on other drugs, and the committee will meet again in the course of next week.

ACID (CARBOLIC).—A dull market all round. Crystals may be quoted at  $5\frac{1}{2}d$ . per lb. for 39-40° C., and at  $4\frac{7}{8}d$ . per lb. for 34-35° C.; cresylic, at 10d. to 1s. per gallon for 95 per cent.; crude, 60 per cent, at 1s. 6d.; 75 per cent., at 1s. 9d. per gallon.

ACID (CITRIC) — Dull of sale, at 1s.  $1\frac{3}{4}d$ . to 1s. 2d. per lb. Concentrated juice is quoted higher, at 13l. per ton, f. o b.

ACID (TARTARIC).—The general increase in the cost of raw material, which has already affected the price of cream of tartar, is now also beginning to make itself felt in the tartaric-acid market, which has become very firm. The English makers still quote from  $10_3^3 d$ . to 11d. per lb. (the latter price for BP acid), but foreign makers have raised their spot-quotation to  $10_4^1 d$ . to  $10_3^3 d$ . per lb.

ALOES—A parcel of 30 boxes rather dull overheated livery Curação aloes sold at 10s. to 12s. per cwt. Another lot of 218 boxes, newly imported, was also partly sold, at 14s. 6d to 16s. per cwt for dark Capey. Rather fair dry Socotrine aloes realised 65s. per cwt. Nineteen cases Cape sold at 20s. to 22s. 6d. for somewhat dull and drossy to fair bright hard.

AMBERGRIS.—Of about 80 oz. offered on Friday 28 oz sold cheaply at 62s. 6d. per oz. for medium brownish flake of fair aroma, and at 55s. per oz. for grey ambergris of weak aroma.

ANISE.—A fairly steady market. Good to fine bright Spanish seed may be had at 38s. to 40s.; Russian, at 27s. to 28s.; and Chilian, at from 23s. to 25s. per cwt. Thirty bags of fair quality from Bombay were bought in, at 27s. 6d. per cwt., at auction.

ARECA-NUTS.—Much lower; 9s. per cwt. was accepted on Friday for 20 bags from Ceylon, offered "without reserve."

ARSENIC.—Best white powder offers at 14l. 10s. to 14l. 15s. per ton.

ASAFŒTIDA.—A 69-case parcel, imported from Bombay, was bought in on Friday last without mention of price. The gum consisted of common heavy brown block, partly broken. Another lot of 9 cases, returned from Mobile, in the United States, was bought in at 90s. per cwt. nominally. Thirty-nine cases from Bassorah (Persian Gulf) were nearly all sold at 57s. 6d. to 67s. 6d. for fair to good dry white almondy block, partly brownish and loose mixed; and 95s. to 100s. for small to bold almondy, partly loose, partly blocky. Fine grades sell well; common gum, however, is generally easier.

Balsam Tolu.—A parcel of 8 cases of common quality realised from 3d. to 6d. per lb. by sale "without reserve." For good genuine balsam 1s. 2d. per lb. is required.

Benzoin.—Further supplies of Siam benzoin were offered for sale last Friday, but no business was done. Two cases dull grain in hard block were held for 65s. per cwt. Small to medium palish almonds in block was bought in at 20l per cwt. Ten cases fair Palembang gum realised 31s. per cwt. by sale "without reserve," and another lot of fair quality brought 37s. 6d. per cwt. A very fine newly-imported parcel of 78 cases Sumatra benzoin sold at somewhat disappointing prices: Fine pale medium to bold almondy seconds, very little false-packed in the corners, at 9l. 10s. to 9l. 17s. 6d per cwt.; small almondy centres, rather more false-packed, at 8l. 5s. to 8l. 7s 6d. per cwt. After the high rates paid the day before, better figures had been looked for.

BLEACHING-POWDER —Unaltered. On the spot here the price is 8*l*. per ton, in Liverpool and on the Tyne the quotation is 7*l* f.o b, but for shipment to the continent 6*l*. 10s. per ton f.o.b. would be taken.

BORAX —The combination-price remains 20s. per cwt. for crystals and 21s. per cwt. for powder, but outside makers offer about 6d. per cwt. below these figures.

CAFFEINE.—Without alteration at present; 15s. 6d. per lb. would be accepted by second-hand holders.

CALUMBA.—Lower in price. Several lots sold on Friday last; fair palish slightly wormy at 17s. per cwt., dull common 5s. per cwt.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE).—Quotations are exceedingly irregular, the nearest spot price for Chinese camphor being 85s., while for arrival, January-February shipment, 80s., c.i.f. terms, is quoted by telegram On the other hand, the quotations for February-March shipment show as wide a range as from 76s. up to 83s. per cwt., c.i.f. For Japanese camphor, present shipment, 85s., c.i.f., is the quotation. Orders have been wired out to Japan at 80s., c.i.f., but it is not yet known whether they have been accepted.

CANNABIS INDICA.—Fair greenish tops may still be had at 3d. per lb.

CARAWAY-SEED firmly held at 27s. 6d. per cwt. for clean Russian. At auction on Wednesday 20 bags fair but small Dutch seed sold, without reserve, at 29s. per cwt.

CASSIA FISTULA.—For a 20-bag parcel of fair East Indian cassia fistula imported via Amsterdam, 20s. per cwt. is required.

CLOVES — Zanzibar cloves are quiet, and holders are rather weaker. Sales of fair quality have been made at  $2\frac{1}{2}d$  per lb. for February-April. At the spice auctions only 140 bales Zanzibar cloves sold at  $2\frac{3}{3}d$ . for ordinary dark, and at  $2\frac{1}{2}d$ . to  $2\frac{1}{16}d$ . per lb. for fair to good bright. Ninety bags common Fenang clove-pickings, almost headless, sold at  $3\frac{3}{4}d$ . per lb. To-day  $2\frac{1}{32}d$ . was accepted for February-April, and there are now sellers at  $2\frac{\pi}{16}d$ . per lb.

COCOA-BUTTER —At the last monthly auctions 200 2-cwt. cases of Cadbury's cocoa-butter sold at an advance of nearly  $1\frac{3}{4}d$ , per lb —viz., from  $13\frac{2}{8}d$ . to  $15\frac{1}{8}d$ . (average  $14\frac{5}{8}d$ ) per lb., against an average of 13d. per lb. at the last December auctions.

COLOGYNTH.—The fall in price on Thursday last was increased on Friday, when 13 cases *Turkish* apple sold at 1s. 2d per lb. for good pale, partly seedy, and at 9d. per lb. for broken, apple.

COPPER (SULPHATE).—Unaltered, at 15*l*. 10*s*. per ton f.o.b. for good brands f.o.b. in Liverpool, or 14*l*. 10*s*. per ton for common kinds in London.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Firmer. The present quotation from Bordeaux for best white French crystals is 59s per cwt. f.o.b., but the makers are not anxious to sell at that figure. The spot prices are:—Best white French crystals, 63s. 6d. to 64s. per cwt.; German powder, 66s. to 67s. per cwt.

CUBEBS.—For 10 bags fair greyish sifted cubebs, from Singapore, 40s. per cwt. was asked. Fifteen bags sifted, from Bombay, fair realised 30s. 6d. per cwt, which shows a decline.

ERGOT OF RYE.—Very dull of sale. Spanish is quoted at 10d, to  $10\frac{1}{2}d$ . per lb. c.i.f., and at  $10\frac{1}{2}d$ . to 11d per lb. on the spot. Russian offers at 9d. per lb. c.i.f. and at about  $9\frac{1}{2}d$ . on the spot.

GALLS (CHINESE).—Business has been done on the spot at 48s. 6d. per cwt. for fair usual shape, and 59s. is now asked. For shipment it is possible to buy at 43s. 6d., ci.f., January-February.

GINGER.—Jamaica ginger fairly steady, with sales at auction of common dull Rhatoon to fair bright medium washed at 60s. to 67s. per cwt. Cochin ginger rather firmer. About 200 bags sold at auction, at 34s. to 36s per cwt. for small to medium, ordinary rough to ditto fair washed.

GLYCEBINE.— Unchanged. The manufacturers require from 45s. to 46s. per cwt. for double-distilled S.G. 1 260.

GUM ACACIA.—Soudan sorts are quiet, with very little business. Prices range, according to qualiry, from \$2s. 6d. up to 70s. per cwt. Persian gum is in large supply, but the market is quite inactive at present. Good pale packed Persian gum offers at 20s. to 22s.; red mixed ditto at 17s. to 18s.; fair to good sorts at 13s. to 15s. per cwt.

GUM ELEMI.—Rather lower. Twenty-five cases fair palish slightly dirty mixed Manilla of fair odour sold at from 30s. to 32s. 6d. per cwt.; one lot "subject to approval" at 29s. 6d. per cwt.

GUM TRAGACANTH.—In moderate supply. Firsts (Persian) are nominally quoted at 13l. 10s to 14l., seconds at 12l. to 13l., and thirds at from 10l. to 11l. 10s. per cwt. Ordinary kinds are neglected at present.

IPECACUANHA.—Of 39 bales Braziliau (Rio) root offered on Friday, about 18 sold at 4s. 9d. to 5s 1d. per 1b. for good plump sound, 4s. 4d. for rather wiry sound, and from 4s. 7d. down to 4s 3d. per 1b. for damaged root. For a 20-1b. case of fine picked Singapore (Johore) root slightly damaged, 5s. 4d. per 1b. was paid. Forty-two packages Brazilian root have arrived to-day.

KOLA.—At auction on Wednesday 2 bags fair dry *Grenada* (W.I.) kolas realised the fair price of 1s. 3d. per lb. Our imports are rather large, about 38 packages.

MENTHOL.—Very irregular; 15s 6d. per lb. would probably be accepted on the spot, and we are not sure that even that price might not be shaded. For shipment, however, quotations are firmer, and up to 13s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. terms is asked. Last week a Japan firm solicited bids at 11s. per lb. c.i.f., but could not obtain any. This low priced offer has since been withdrawn.

Musk.—Of 43 caddies Tonquin pods offered on Friday, one sold at 85s. per oz. for first pile fine thin blue, slightly brown mixed, small to bold, fair dry pods; for brown skinned pods with heavy underskin 69s. per oz. was asked, a bid of 65s. per oz. being refused. One caddy rather damp, small to bold good trimmed pods, top and underskin, sold at 60s. per oz, and another, old-fashioned, trimmed, fairly dry, small to bold, 55s. per oz. These prices indicate a very firm market. A few cases have arrived and will shortly be placed on the market; the quality, however, of the musk they contain is said to be much below the average.

MYRRH.—In large supply, but neglected. A few lots of fair pale sifted sorts sold on Friday at 75s. per cwt.

Nux Vomica.—Prices keep low. A parcel of 223 bags fine bold *Cochin* seed sold on Friday at 9s. per cwt.

OIL (COD-LIVER) has been in strong demand this week. Several parcels having changed hands at from 85s, up to 90s.

per barrel for good non-congealing Norwegian. This afternoon bids of 92s. 6d. have been refused for this quality, which is now held at 95s. We are informed, however, that one holder has sold at 100s. per barrel on the spot. There is still a good deal in London; but most of this costs the owners over 100s., and is very firmly held for high rates. It is said that fishing has already commenced on the Norwegian coasts.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—Small sales of Citronella oil are reported at 114d. per 1b, fair native Lemongrass oil being quoted at  $1\frac{5}{3}d$ . to  $1\frac{3}{4}d$ . per oz. On the spot the market for Star-anise is rather weaker: 6s. 3d. per lb. would probably be accepted. Sales were made a few days ago at the price of 6s. 4d. per lb. American Oil of peppermint, H.G.H., is quoted at 10s, but some dealers say that a bid of 9s.  $10\frac{1}{2}d$ . would not be refused. Light brown Oil of camphor is offering on the spot at 27s. 6d. per cwt, but this variety is difficult to sell: for dark-brown oil some holders require as much as 40s. per cwt. Oil of lemon: The general quotation for fair commercial brands is 3s. per lb., f.o.b. Oil of Cassia: The market seems to show a firmer tendency: 4s. 3d. per lb. is asked for oil containing from 70 to 75 per cent, and 4s 6d. for oil containing 85 per cent. of cinnamic aldehyde. Eleven cases Star anise oil, offered on I'riday were said to be held for 6s. 6d. per lb. Three cases of Cinnamon vil realised 9d. per oz.; 3d. per cz was paid for fine bright West Indian Lemongrass oil. The following essential oils were also sold under the names mentioned below: 5 cases "Essence lemon," at 1s. per lb (without reserve); 3 tins Peppermint oil (origin not mentioned), at 2s. 9d. per lb.; 1 half-copper Essence bergamot, at 3s. 10d. per lb.; 1 case Mandarin oil of orange, 4s. per lb.

OPIUM.—Quiet, and generally firmly held, although there are a few importers who would be willing to make concessions for orders of some importance. Good to fine Soft shipping opium is worth from 11s 6d to 12s. 6d; good Suyrna kinds, 10s. 6d. to 11s.; Druggists' seconds, from 9s. 9d. to 10s. 3d; Constantinople kinds, 9s 6d to 11s.; and Persian, from 10s. to 11s. 6d. per lb. Our Smyrna correspondent writes as follows under date of January 5:- "As usually at this time of the year business has shrunk considenably, while the need of money is growing among the speculators and small dealers. Under these circumstances, concessions have been coming from some holders, 54 packages changing bands at the parity of 9s. 7d. per lb., f.o.b., for Yerli talequale; 9s. 10d. per lb., f.o.b., for Bogaditz tale quale; and 9s. 3d. per lb., f.o.b., usual tale quale. The arrivals amount to 2,167 cases, against 1.121 cases last year at the same time. The present stock is about 1,750 cases. The future of the drug depends entirely upon the action of the Philadelphia factory, which has kept away from our market for about nine months. It is said that before that time it had laid in a year's consumption. There have been abundant rains all over the Empire, and, although these fell rather late for some districts, the sowings have been sufficient." Our news from Constantinople, dated January 12, is as follows :-- "Favourable weather and monetary pressure at the end of the year have had a depressing effect on values both here and in Smyrna. On our market 13 cases have been sold at 8s. 10d, f.o.b.; but even in spite of the weakness in Smyrna there are few sellers at below 8s. 8d. to 8s. 9d. to-day. Since December the weather has been almost unprecedentedly warm and in every way favourable to the plants, and brighter hopes are now entertained for the new crop. A few days of cold, however, would soon dispel these ideas. Apparently America will begin buying in earnest when prices decline, and in that case a reaction will probably follow later.

PILOCARPINE —One of the makers still asks 8s. to 8s. 6d. per gramme for hydrochlorate or nitrate, but we hear that some sales have lately been made at 6s. per gramme for small lots.

POTASH SALTS.—Chlorate offers at 5d. per lb., either on the spot or for delivery in London, or fo.b. Liverpool. The market is very weak. Bichromate is held for  $4\frac{5}{4}d$ . to  $4\frac{3}{4}d$ . per lb.; yellow Prussiate at  $10\frac{5}{8}d$ . to  $10\frac{3}{4}d$ . per lb for English or foreign brands, but second-hand holders ask less money; Permanganate in small crystals, 54s., large ditto, 59s. per cwt.; Bromide at 1s.  $7\frac{1}{2}d$ . per lb.; Saltpetre, British refined,

in barrels, 22s. 3d.; kegs, 23s. 3d.; German, 1s. 6d. per cwt. less. Potashes, best Montreal, 23s.; pearlashes 37s. 6d. to 40s. per cwt.

QUICKSILVER is unaltered. The importers ask 6*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*. per bottle; second hand holders offer at about 1*s*. less.

QUININE —A very dull market. Manufacturers' quotations are unchanged, and the nearest asking price in second-hand is  $11\frac{1}{4}d$ . per oz. for German bulk. The manufacturing cinchona bark sold at the Amsterdam auctions last year contained the equivalent of 161,396 kilos. sulphate of quinine, that sold at the London sales about 90 000 kilos.

Rhubarb.—On Friday last, at the continuation of the drug-auctions, 202 cases were offered, but only a few lots sold as follows:—Shensi: small round, fair coat, three-fourths pinky-grey, one-fourth dark fracture, 2s.1d.; medium to bold round, fair coat, one-half pale, one-half dark fracture, 1s.2d.; very fine flat, medium to very bold, fine coat and pinky, slightly dark mixed fracture, 4s.3d.; good round pickings,  $8\frac{1}{2}d.$  per lb. Market dragging.

SAFFRON.—Still continues to advance steadily. All varieties have participated in the rise, best *Valencia* saffron being quoted to-day, according to brand, at from 23s. to 24s. per lb. *Alicante*, 18s. per lb.

SARSAPARILLA.—Lean Honduras root sold at 1s. per lb. on Friday, fair native Jamaica at the same price, sound lean grey Jamaica realised 1s. 2d., damaged 1s. 1d. per lb. for ordinary, and 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. per lb. for good. For a 50-bale parcel of dull damaged Mexican,  $3\frac{3}{4}d$ , per lb. was accepted.

SENNA.—The supply of Alexandrian senna is very small at present. Picked leaves are held at from 9d. to 10d, broken at 4d. to 6d. per lb. Pods are still pretty plentiful; the last selling-price was  $5\frac{1}{2}d$ . per lb.

SHELLAC.—At the end of last week TN orange advanced to 105s. 6d. per cwt. for January, 107s. for March, and 108s. per cwt. for May delivery. At auction on Tuesday 220 cases shellac sold, "without reserve," at from 2s. to 3s. per cwt. advance on Orange kinds—viz., second orange, more or less cakey, unworked common to ordinary reddish livery, 96s. to 101s.; medium to fair reddish, 104s. to 106s.; good bright, 110s. per cwt. Garnet lac O.C.C. hard unworked block, 92s. to 97s. per cwt. Calcutta reports dated December 26 state:—"The market continues dull, and nothing of note is passing. Quotations are slightly lower for all kinds. Buttonlac and Garnet neglected." Since the auctions the market has advanced, with small spot sales of A.C. Garnet at 99s. to 99s. 6d. Orange TN for May delivery at 108s. per cwt.

SODA SALTS.—Nitrate very quiet, at 9l. 7s. 6d. per ton for refined, and 9l. for ordinary quality. Crystals, in casks, offer at 37s. 6d. per ton ex ship, 38s. per ton London terms, or 35s. per ton f.o.b. Tyne. The London price is 1s. 6d. per ton less for delivery in bags. Caustic soda is quoted lower, as follows: 70 per cent., London, 8l., Liverpool, 7l. 15s. f.o.b., outside makers, 7l. 12s. 6d. f.o.b., Tyne, 7l. 15s. f.o b.; 60 per cent, 6l. 15s., f.o.b. Liverpool. Bichromate of soda, 3ld. to 3ld. per lb. Bicarbonate of soda, in London, 7l. 5s. ex warehouse for kegs; Liverpool, 6l 15s. for kegs, and 6l. 5s. for casks, f.o.b. Carbonated soda-ash (ammonia alkali), 58 per cent., in bags, offers on the spot at 62s. 6d. in bags, or 61s. 6d. in casks, on rail in Lancashire. This is a reduction of 5s. since last week.

Soy.—One hundred casks *Chinese* soy sold at 10d. to  $10\frac{1}{2}d$  per gallon on Friday, which is lower.

TEA.—The Indian market has shown slight indications of weakness. There was a fair amount of common leaf tea in sale on Monday, some of it commoner than we have been getting lately, and clean broken tea sold as low as  $6\frac{1}{2}d$ ., while fair leaf tea that would have fetched  $7\frac{1}{4}d$ . to  $7\frac{1}{2}d$ . a week earlier might be bought at 7d. Broken pekoes, from 9d. upwards, were distinctly cheaper, and teas over 1s. bought now will probably be wanted at a good deal more money in three or four months time. On Tuesday a lighter sale of Ceylons went at the very full prices of the previous week for lower grades, so that Indians under 8d. show about

 $\frac{1}{2}d$ . per lb. better value than Ceylons—au abnormal state of affairs that is sore to right itself ere long. Congous are very steady, and capers under 8d. a shade dearer.

WAX (JAPAN).—Very slow of sale; at auction on Friday 30 cases good palish squares realised only 26s. per cwt., and sold "subject to approval."

### The Co-operative Manufacture of Jodides.

OUR Paris correspondent writes :- "On Monday evening I had a chat with M. Fiévet concerning the Co-operative Society for manufacturing iodides to which you referred in your editorial of January 5. He informed me that the whole of the capital has been subscribed, and that the company is now in a fair way to being organised. Through a printer's error the amount of the shares was wrongly stated in the circular issued by the concern. In reality there are 5,000 shares of 100f. each. I understand that the denomination actions libres has been used in order to allow the Society to dispose of shares without compelling the holders to engage themselves to take a given amount of iodides in the event of the whole capital not being covered by the actions de consommation or ordinary shares. The so-called 'free shares' will, however, be liable to amortisation. M. Fièvet said that his company numbers about 2,800 sub-scribers, but seems a little uncertain with regard to the number of free shares that will be issued. This is partly due to the fact that the company is still in embryo, the articles being yet in the hands of the lawyers. I was assured that this new venture is in no way intended to compete with the iodide syndicate already existing, but is more an attempt to see how far pharmacists can usefully co-operate in producing, without the intervention of the wholesale makers, the drugs necessary for their business. M. Fiévet told me that iodides have been hit upon simply because the cooperators happened to have an offer of the services of a man who understands these articles thoroughly, otherwise quinine or anything else might have been chosen. In order to prove that they do not mean to undersell the existing syndicate, M. Fiévet said that the Co-operative Society will simply follow the prices fixed by the former, and that a minimum price for retailing will be fixed for pharmacists, 'thus,' he added, 'forcing them to make money in spite of themselves.' I was told of cases in which chemists here have had inferior qualities of iodides supplied to them, with the result that they have been brought before the pharma-cists' 'Disciplinary Chamber,' and proved themselves free from blame. The Co-operative Society will remove the possibility of such occurrences, amongst its members at least. My attempt to find out how the new organisation hopes toobtain its supply of the raw material in face of the certain opposition from the iodine ring was not very successful. M. Fievet seems quite satisfied there will be no trouble in that direction. In fact, he told me, in a general kind of way, with the smile of implicit confidence upon his countenance, that the Co-operative Society will be quite independent of syndicates and rings. He added that the coasts of France supply a sufficiency of kelp to enable them to get on without troubling outsiders. M. Fiévet spoke very modestly of the new company as a très petite affaire, at which remark I gently protested that a capital of 20,000l is not exactly a But only part of the share-capital—that is, 300,000f. —will be called in. The remainder is to be kept in reserve in case of need. Altogether, with average good management, the venture seems to have a chance of success. Of course, a clientèle is secured beforehand, and apparently the shareholders are bound to buy at whatever price may be charged, in spite of the estimated quotations set forth in the prospectus. The *Pharmacie Centrale* is an example of what has been done by co-operation, and it is not surprising that its success tempts others; but it remains to be seen how far the theories of M. Fiévet and his friends will bear the test of practice. M. Fiévet owns a pharmacy, which has the stamp of prosperity, in the Rue Réaumur in the centre of a very busy neighbourhood. He is a man apparently on the shady side of 50, and seems genuinely pleased with the prospects of his new undertaking.



#### Memoranda for Correspondents.

In letters for publication correspondents are requested to express their view as concisely as possible.

Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only, and devote a separate piece of paper to each subject of inquiry.

The name and address of the writer should accompany all communications, with, if desired, a distinctive nom-de-plume.

#### Afzelia Cuangensis.

SIR,—The seed of the above plant is doubtless that referred to on page 52 of your last issue. A relative of mine sent me from Transvaal, a few years ago, several pods of huge dimensions (7 by  $1\frac{1}{3}$  inches probably) containing the seeds or beans in question. There was also a smaller variety containing seeds of the same character. I succeeded, by the help of friends, in raising plants of each species. They lived a short time only, owing to imperfect conditions, but long enough to produce sturdy plants having in each case pinnate leaves; the larger variety tri-, the small bi-pinnate.

In their native country they are known as mahogany-trees, and the handsome seeds are used as ornaments. I myself converted a pair of them into earrings, mounting them in silver with very good effect. The body of the seed is brilliant black in colour, and about 1 inch long; the arillus covers it to the extent of about one-third, and is of a brilliant red—something like the tint of mace, but much brighter. The interior of the seed is white, and as hard almost as ivory.

A short account of the genus Afzelia, of which there are about twenty species, will be found on page 1258 of the "Treasury of Botany" (1876 edition), a book of reference I would strongly recommend to the notice of the scientific pharmacist.

Yours truly,

Poole, Dorset.

THOS. B. GROVES.

#### Nursery Hair-lotion and the Medicine-stamp.

SIR,—After reading the letter in your paper from Mr. Woollons, I submitted my label of "Nursery Hair-lotion" (sample of which is enclosed) to Somerset House, and this morning I received their reply. You will notice they do not say the label is liable, but if the word "parasite" was left out there would be no liability, leaving me, I suppose, to draw the inference that as the label stands it is liable.

Faithfully yours,

73 North Street, Leeds, January 16. J. W. LONGLEY.

[The sentence in the label referred runs thus:—" Effectually destroys all nits and parasites in children's hair and allays irritation." The Inland Revenue letter says:—" If the word 'parasites' were eliminated from the label, liability would not be involved, as far as it is dependent on the terms of the label."]

#### Counter-prescribing.

SIR,—Kindly allow me a word or two in reply to the two letters recently appearing in your correspondence columns. "A Scotch Chemist," a young man in business to earn a

"A Scotch Chemist," a young man in business to earn a living, doe a great deal of counter-prescribing; without such a trade (?) he could not honourably pay his way. Result: the public (!) are drugged and doctored, and he himself, this young "Scotch Chemist," makes a just and honourable living. Being a young man, I presume he is a chemist in virtue

Being a young man, I presume he is a chemist in virtue of having passed the Minor examination. This examination takes no cognisance of therapeutics; consequently the public have no proof that he is fitted for such work. Such is your correspondent's position from a general common-sense point of view, and its falsity is confirmed on closer examination.

I suppose in such everyday cases as those quoted, the prescriber carries on this part of his trade over the counter. What is his modus operandi? The man who is fitted for such work—who is specially trained for it—would not

prescribe for "severe coughing with difficult expectoration" without first examining the chest. Our counter-prescriber unhesitatingly tackles anaemia. The skilled practitioner tells us that, in many cases, anaemia, with its attendant evils, constitutes a condition that is exceedingly difficult to combat, and not unfrequently baffles the skill of the physician.

and not unfrequently baffles the skill of the physician.

"Bile and disordered liver." What ailment or ailments have we here? "Bilc" is not a disease, and a "disordered

liver" may imply one of many.

"Again and again the public return and tell me of benefit received." I suppose this means that in some instances the sufferer is better after the counter-consultation; it does not follow, however, that the improvement is consequent upon the treatment received. What of those who do not return? What is the subsequent history of some of your correspondent's patients who consult him for "severe cough with difficult expectoration"? "Surely," says your correspondent, "in the above cases, there is a very great likelihood of benefit resulting to the patient." In place of "a very great likelihood of benefit," I say that, of a certainty, injury to the patient is the result in many such cases. My ground for saying so is: I do not believe that the prescriber, whether qualified or not, is able, by merely speaking to his patient, to discriminable between a simple bronchial catarrh, and acute bronchitis with incipient pneumonic complications.

Five out of the six so-called simple ailments may or may not be simple, and "A Scotch Chemist" is not qualified to pronounce upon them; nor can he rely upon the patient's diagnosis of his own case, the average man knowing practically nothing even of human anatomy. We all know the man who asks imploringly for something to cure disgestion." "How does it affect you?" asks the chemist. "Oh, terrible pain in the stomach, just across here" (and he tenderly places his hand over the hypogastric region); "terrible sore it is." I have heard of a woman who asked her doctor if she was sick! The disease being specified, the junior apprentice—"assisted by the excellent books bearing on this subject"—would have no difficulty in "prescribing."

Does it not strike "A Scotch Chemist" that there must be something wrong when he, being legally qualified to practise pharmacy, could not honourably pay his way without doing a great deal of counter-prescribing? What does he want with the support of the medical men? The pharmacist wants, and ought to command, the confidence and the respect of the prescriber, and the support of the patient will follow. I have customers who would bring me their prescriptions in spite of the writer's recommendation of some other chemist. I regard the "supporting" referred to by your correspondent as unprofessional, and the confidence of the "supporter" not worth having. I gather from the closing paragraph of his letter that he regards his present position as the result of the medical men denying him their support; but I am confident that he is wrong—that he has failed to diagnose his own case by transposing cause and effect.

I am sure, Sir, that 99 per cent. of your readers will endorse my diagnosis; and, having determined the disease, I do not hesitate to prescribe. He says, "By all means let the chemists dispense and the doctors prescribe." If our young friend has tried, "by all means" at his command, to make a just and honourable livelihood, and honourably pay his way as a chemist and druggist, and has failed, he undoubtedly ought to try something else. If his bent be in the direction of medicine, by all means let him give it a trial—not as an empiric, but after having obtained the legal qualification. "Circumstances alter cases," but under no circumstances can a man honourably pay his way by pretanding to do that for which he has no cardification.

tending to do that for which he has no qualification.

I will dispose of "Welsh Chemist's" letter in a sentence or two. The prescribing of emmenagogue and "after pains" mixtures is quite beyond the province of the pharmacist. In an experience of over twenty years I have never heard women "explaining such troubles" over the counter. "Examination reveals a mild attack of scarlet fever." I have submitted this statement to several medical friends, each of whom confessed his inability to pronounce upon the mildness or otherwise of the case by such examination as is possible "over the counter." If your correspondent has his patient stripped in his back room, he is something more than a counter-prescriber. With these exceptions "Welsh Chemist's" patients may be legitimately undertaken by the chemist. My "first-foot" on New Year's morning was a girl with a

very small fishbone in her throat. The fine end of it was just visible, and after one or two failures I succeeded in removing it with a pair of sinus forceps, using a horn spatula as tongue-depresser. There are counter-prescribers and counter prescribers, and my practice is very different from that of your two correspondents. I have no difficulty in determining when to advise, and when to refer the patient to a medical man.

The chemist who believes he may legitimately attend to cuts and bruises, and prescribe for minor ailments, should satisfy himself that he is qualified for what he undertakes; and when a case presents itself which he knows be cannot treat satisfactorily-either from want of knowledge or lack of the necessary appliances—the best possible service he can

render the patient is to send bim elsewhere.

Some ten days ago, a joiner came to me with a deep chiselwound in bis wrist; he had gone to the nearest druggist, but wanted me to look at it. He said the blood actually spurted from the wound. I agreed to look at it, and on removing the bandage found an ugly gaping gash about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  incb long, fully  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch open at its widest part with a narrow strip of court plaster laid across! It had not been washed, and no attempt made to bring the edges together.

I sincerely hope some of your readers who know more of medicine than your two correspondents, and recognise the gravity of their position, will speak out. I feel confident tbat all such who are true to themselves and to pharmacy will join me in condemning such counter-practice as that carried on by your correspondents. I am, &c

J. A. F. (219/28.)

#### The Widows' Clause.

SIR,—For the purpose of this correspondence, I think it is important that we should know whether Mr. Carteighe's recent statement has its foundation in fact, or whether it is a fiction of his own mind. If he is right, the truth has been some time coming to the surface. The impression generally made—at least generally received—at the time was that the Lords' decision turned upon the grammatical difference between "person" and "persons." I have reports by me now fully bearing out that view.

It is difficult to understand how the superstition of the so-called widows' clause originated. But the origin of many superstitions is shrouded in mystery. The clause in question has no more to do with the widow than with aunts or cousins, unless in the capacity of executor or trustee. If that makes it a widows' clause, it rests with those who know it does to

A priori, I cannot see why a chemist's widow should fare better than other widows, especially if ber better fare is at the expense of the welfare of the body of chemists generally. Your correspondents cite cases of possible hardship, and there is no need to doubt them. They do not, however, affect the question from this point of view. It is quite the usual thing for a wife to be in worse circumstances after her husband's death than before.

Our privileges are to live under the shadow of a title and to hang by a string of poisons. If we could only agree to live together and hang together we might achieve a little, but disunited we are coming, as I believe, to grief.

Clifton, January 8.

Yours truly, T. C. RICHARDS.

[If Mr. Richards has reports by him which fully bear out the view that the Lords' decision turned upon the gram-matical difference between "person" and "persons" he has reports which nobody else has ever seen. The distinction established was that between a person and the abstract thing created by the incorporation of a company. There never was the smallest doubt about "persons" being covered by the word person. We all know that the so-called widows' clause is a special concession to executors, &c.; but as it is widows who in nine cases out of ten take advantage of it, it is a convenient expression. Mr. Carteighe is, of course, quite right in stating that the analogy of the concession to executors was an influence in deciding the judges that the same concession could safely be given to the companies. But we consider he over-estimates the effect of that influence, and at all events the present question is whether by abandon-

ing the substantial benefit of the concession now, there would be, we will not say a certainty, but any reasonable chance of getting legislation against company pharmacy which would be of any sort of use to chemists. No one knows better than Mr. Carteighe that there is not the slightest probability of any such result.-ED.]

#### Legislative Apathy.

SIR,-I have read your editorials and correspondence on the widows' clause and company pharmacy, and should like to know why a clause was not included in our Pharmacy Act similar to that adopted by the legal profession, which effectually deals with the whole question. I quote it word for word :-

Public General Statutes, 6 & 7 Victoria, cap 73. An Act for consolidating and amending several of the laws relating to

attorneys and solicitors practising in England and Wales, August 22, 1843. 32. And be it enacted that if any attorney or solicitor shall wilfully and knowingly act as agent in any action or suit in any court of law or equity or matter in bankruptcy for any person not duly qualified to act as an attorney or solicitor as aforesaid, or permit or suffer his name to be in any ways made use of in any such action, suit, or matter upon the account or for the profit of any unqualified person, or send any process to such uuqualified person, or do any other act thereby to enable such unqualified person to appear, act, or practise in any respect as an attorney or solicitor in any suit at law or in equity knowing such person not to he duly qualified as aforesaid, and complaint shall be made thereof in a summary way to any of the said superior courts wherein such attorney or solicitor has been admitted, and proof made thereof upon oath to the satisfaction of the Court that such attorney or solicitor hath wilfully and knowingly offended therein as aforesaid, then and in such case every such attorney or solicitor so offeuding shall aud may be struck off the roll and for ever after disabled from practising as an attorney or solicitor; and in that case and upon such complaint and proof made as aforesaid, it shall and may he lawful to and

If inserted, no widow could control her deceased husband's practice by employing a qualified person to act for her.

term not exceeding one year.

for the said Court to commit such unqualified person so acting of practising as aforesaid to the prison of the said Court without bail or mainprize for any

Have we, or bad we, a "Society" solicitor appointed to notify any attempts at serious encroachments on our calling? If so, why was no attempt made to present a Bill to Parlia-ment directly the London and Provincial Supply Association sought powers to trade as chemists and druggists? The probability is that the clause to so trade in their memorandum of association would not have given this company any locus standi to oppose the Bill. Even had this not been so, after the action was lost no stone should have been left unturned to amend matters as expeditiously as possible, or otherwise the best endeavours used to prevent the growth of such an abuse of our Pharmacy Act.

The vested interests of companies already formed are sogreat, and the powers and provisions contained in their articles of association so large and far-reaching (enabling the opening of fresh branches from time to time, &c.), that there is no bope of their abolition, and, unlike a person, a corporate body never dies unless it goes into liquidation, which this is the only chance of losing these competitors.

Any remedial legislation at this-the eleventh-bour which would prevent further encroachments of a similar kind, and would be calculated to improve the position of our trade, must operate equally for the benefit of these existing trading societies, who would not be slow to take advantagethereof by opening fresh branches in favourable localities. It seems to me that those who ought to have looked after our interests have left us between the devil and the deep Higher education, extraction of alkaloids, and original research are all good, but, as I think many of your readers will agree, out of the front rank of pharmaceutical politics.

I was connected with the drug-trade for nearly twenty years, and have no recollection of ever having heard of an individual appeal being made by the Pharmaceutical Society to discuss or propound their views when occasion arose.

Faithfully yours, 2 Charles Street, Hatton Garden, F. C. HERON. London, January 9.

#### DISPENSING NOTES.

Correspondents should consult "The Art of Dispensing" in regard to dispensing difficulties. Difficulties not explained therein may be sent to the Editor, who invites a general expression of opinion upon the undermentioned topics.

#### Liquor Taraxaci.

26/34. J. Wilson.—We fear that we have discussed too often the question:—What should be given when liquor taraxaci is ordered? See the C. & D., May 12, 1894, page 672, and subsequent issues in the same volume. The practice is quite general to give succus; but we think this is no longer justifiable, especially since ext. taraxaci liq, B.P., if made strictly according to the official directions, has a similar appearance to the succus. But we should add that this opinion is not so strong as the old prejudice.

#### Salicylate and Cinchona.

SIR,—Would you kindly tell me the best method of dispensing the following mixture? I tried several ways, but in each one a gummy deposit formed which adhered to the sides of the bottle:—

Sodii salicylatis	 			Şes.
Ext. einehonæ liq.	 			5iij.
Sp. chloroformi	 		• •	Зij.
Aq. ad	 • •	• •		₹vj.

M. CINCHONA. (218/12.)

[Sodium salicylate does not go well at all with cinchonapreparations. In this case mix mucil acac. 3 s. with 3 oz. of water, and add the liquid extract; dissolve the salicylate and the spirit of coloroform in the rest. Add the latter solution to the cinchona-mixture.]

#### A Problem to Solve.

SIR,—Might I ask what reaction (if any) takes place in the following, apparently simple, formula?—

Pil. aloes c. myrrh.	 • •	 	gr. v.
Ext. calumbæ	 	 	gr. ij.
Ft. pil.			

Mass becomes so spongy that it is impossible to roll it into pills. How would your readers dispense it?

Yours faithfully,

BUTYL. (222/1.)

#### A Bismuth Mixture.

Can any of your readers suggest a good scheme for dispensing the following without deviating from the prescription?—

Bismuth. subnit.	 	 	gr. 80
Mucilag. tragac.	 ٠	 	3j.
Spt. chloroformi	 	 	5j.
Ag, m. pip.	 	 	žviii.

Several ways have been tried, but in each after a short time the bismuth will most obstinately separate in a nasty mass or floconlent precipitate, which will not shake up well. It is Howards' bism. subnitrate levig.

BISMUTH. (219/42.)

[What is the matter with the scheme given in "The Art of Dispensing," page 25?]

#### LEGAL QUERIES.

Immediate information on pharmaco-legal matters is available in "Pharmacy and Poison Laws of the United Kingdom," Alpe's "Handy-book of Medicine-stamp Duty," and The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary.

216/70. R. G. writes:—"Some years since I engaged a manager for a branch under a seven years' agreement. During this term, which has just expired, he started a liver-

mixture (after consulting me as to the advisability of doing so), and worked up a considerable sale for the same. He now refuses to leave the recipe from which the mixture ismade. The formula was not in existence when he entered my service. The agreement stated that 'A. B. shall lend to R. G. the use of his name for the purpose of carrying on the business; that A. B. shall have the entire management of the said business subject to the control of R G., and shall during the usnal hours of business and at all times when required devote his whole time, ability, and attention in managing and improving the said business, and shall not directly or indirectly be engaged in any other business.' Can I oblige him to deliver up the formula?" [The only cases bearing on the point apparently are Makepeace v. Jackson, 4 Taunt. 770, and Bloxam v. Elsee, 1 C. & P. 558. In the former it was held that an action of trover lay for the book-originally provided by the master-in which a discharged servant had entered recipes for the mixing of colours, many of which were his own invention. In the latter case it was held that the invention of a servant belongs to the servant himself, so that the master cannot take out a patent for it. There are certain special circumstances in this case which, perhaps, carry the facts a little further than in the two cases cited, but it is impossible tosay what view a Court would take of the matter. If the thing is of much value, it would be worth while to sue in trover for the return of the written recipe. We doubt, however, if the master would get an injunction to restrain the servant from using it, which is probably what he wants. If the secret is not in writing at all, we are doubtful whether the Court would make any order on the subject,. owing to the impossibility of ascertaining what the secretreally is. If our correspondent would fight the matter out, he would be conferring a benefit upon the public by clearing up a very doubtful point, and one which must frequently arise in practice. It would be desirable, in entering into an agreement with a manager in future, to stipulate that all recipes and new preparations which he evolved out of his inner consciousness should become the property of themaster, and that the manager should not be entitled to make any use of them, and that he should not divulge them after he left.]

218/17. Wilson writes: "A. leases business premises from B., which business C. buys. The lease is also transferred from B. to C. In the absence of any arrangements, who is responsible for the necessary lawyer's costs (1) as regards the sale of business and (2) transfer of lease, and what is the general rule of the trade in such cases?" Thereis no rule of the trade as to transfers of business, except among publicans, so far as we are aware. In the sale of a chemist's and druggist's business each party pays his ownsolicitor's costs. The vendor pays for the preparation of the contract (if any), deducing title and approval and completion of the conveyance. The purchaser pays for pernsal of contract, examination of title, and preparation of conveyance, and the stamp on the latter, which is 10s. per cent. If the same solicitor is employed by both, he can charge both the vendor's and purchaser's costs. These are regulated by the scale laid down under the Solicitors' Remuneration Act, 1881—namely, 3l, where the consideration is 100l. or less, 5l, if not over 300l, and 1l. 10s, per cent. in other cases up to 1,000l., and so on, exclusive of disbursements. The same rules would apply to the transfer of the lease.

219/21. Portia asks: "If A. sells his business for 1,000? under a written agreement drawn out by himself, what stamp value must it bear? Must it be attested by witnesses? And is it usual to have an arbiter or arbiters?" If the agreement is to be followed, as is usually the case, by a conveyance, it only requires a 6d. stamp. If, however, it is the only transfer of the business, a stamp of 5l. would be required. If, again, part of the purchase-money is for stock, &c., capable of delivery, no stamp-duty need be paid on that portion of the consideration. The rate for amounts over 300l is 5s. for every 50l or part of 50l. The attestation of the agreement by witnesses is not necessary, but it is desirable. It is not customary to put an arbitration clause in such an agreement, although there is no harm in doing.

so. If, however, there is a valuation to be made, it is usual to say that the same shall be made by two valuers or their

A correspondent (223/64) sends as the following label, which he has had returned from Somerset House marked 4 Liable to Duty":--

> PARRISH'S SYRUP OR CHEMICAL FOOD, or syrup of the PHOSPHATES OF IRON, LIME, POTASH, AND SODA.

This nourishing and very agreeable medicine is largely prescribed by many eminent physicians for persons of delicate constitutions, where nutriment in its most easily assimilated condition is required. It possesses tonic and nutritive properties in many respects superior to cod-liver oil and may he taken with pleasure by invalids, to whom the odour and taste of the oil are repugnant.

It not only acts as a powerful tonic, but supplies the whole frame with its most important elements.

Dose.—For adults, one teaspoonful in a little water after meals; children from 8 to 10 years, half a teaspoonful, and more or less in proportion

224/54. A. W. F.-We are aware that the Inland Revenue authorities decline to express an opinion upon any variation of a label which they have decided to be "liable." This, no This, no doubt, is to discourage the whittling down of dutiable recommendation until the non-dutiable form is reached. They tell you that your label in its present form is liable. We should scarcely have expected that answer, but you must either accept it or be prepared to fight them. We have good reason for adding that if you omit all that is written between "for children of all ages" and "directions for nse," we think it would pass.

224/43. Rohami.-We do not think the words "starchgloss" could be registered as a trade-mark. They are registered, we are aware, in connection with the name of a maker. If you make your own you must take care that you do not put yours up in a style or with labels which might be reasonably regarded as a colourable imitation of someone else's.

226/13. G. J. G.-Medicated wine sold by persons holding the proper Excise licence may be held out as a proprietary article recommended for the prevention, cure, and relief of ailments without becoming chargeable with medicine stamp-dnty. See Alpe (Supplement), page 15.

#### MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

Back numbers containing formulæ, educational or other specific information can be obtained from the Publisher.

N.B.-We destroy anonymous letters. We do not answer queries of the kind here dealt with by post. We ask that separate queries shall be written on separate sheets of paper.

215/42. Vegetable .- Most of the colours which you mention are of synthetic origin. Such colours, if properly made, are perfectly harmless, and it is only when arsenic acid is by carelessness allowed to remain in some of them (not an unusual circumstance at all) that they are dangerous. The pure vegetable colours most readily obtainable are green, yellow, red, and brown, and mixtures of two or more of these give other tints. See  $\mathcal{C}$   $\mathcal{S}$   $\mathcal{D}$ , March 10, 1894, page 362. These give quite as brilliant colours as aniline dyes, at least in alcoholic solutions. Alkanet is the source of the red colour, turmeric and quercitron bark of the yellow, and the green is obtained from grass or spinach.

213/12. Anxious One.—(1) It would scarcely be possible to remove the mark from such an extensive surface without leaving a scar which might be hideous. But get your friend to consult a surgeon. (2) You will find some formulæ for neuralgic mixtures in the series now appearing.

216/17. Canis. - Doubtless the Newfoundland dog whose coat has become rough is somewhat below par, and he would be the better of a feed containing an exceptional proportion of fat-cod-liver oil cakes, for example. At the same time give him two teaspoonfuls of Parrish's syrup twice a day. Keep the bowels regular, and groom his coat well.

215/14. Lux - You should not give bromide to infants generally, as it is apt to weaken them somewhat. The following is safe as a Teething-powder :-

> Potass. chlorat. .. .. .. Pulv. sacch. alb. ..

For one powder. For children above one year a grain of the chlorate may be given. It is preferable to potass, nitras.

214/54. Sticker.—To make a Liquid Glue, similar to Le Page's, you must first get a good supply of cod-fish skins, from which glues of that nature are made. This you will not find an easy matter in this country. See the 1894 DIARY, page 364. We may add that it is impossible to make a liquid glue of the same nature from gelatine.

213/34. Climax .-- White vaseline is the yellow variety pnrified by careful filtration. There is no formula for it. The German Pharmacopæia gives the following for Unguent. Paraffini, "a white salve":--

Parts Hard paraffin • • Fluid paraffin .. .. Make an ointment.

Fluid paraffin is a colourless, clear, non-fluorescent oil, of sp. gr. 0 880.

Many replies are held over this week for want of space. We hope to clear them off in next issue.

### Mert Week.

Monday, January 21.

Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, W.C. "The Arc Light." Cantor Lecture, by Professor Silvanus P. Thompson, D.Sc., F.R.S. At 8 P.M.

Tuesday, January 22.

Royal Institution of Great Britain. Professor Charles Stewart on "The Internal Framework of Plants and Animals" (II.). At 3 P.M.

Wednesday, January 23.

Manchester Pharmaceutical Association. Mr. Michael
Carteighe will address a meeting of the trade in the
afternoon. Ball at the Hulme Town Hall in the evening.

Western Chemists' Association. Smoking-concert at the Westbourne Restaurant, 1 Craven Road, W., at 9 P.M.

Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, W.C. "Tea." By A. G. Stanton. At 8 PM.

Thursday, January 24.

Chemists' Assistants' Association, 103 Great Russell Street, W.C. Mr. W. H. Symons, M.D., on "Volumetric and Colorimetric Analysis." At 8.30 P.M.

Liverpool Pharmaceutical Students' Association, University College. Mr. F. Charles Larkin, F.R.C.S., on "Electro-Therapeutics," followed by a demonstration by the lecturer and Mr. Bark, F.R.C.S.E.

Glasgow and West of Scotland Pharmaceutical Association. Mr. J. Rutherford Hill, on "Recent Materia Medica."

Friday, January 25.

Moyal Institution of Great Britain, Sir Colin Scott Moncrieff, on "The Nile." At 9 P.M.

20 HIGHEST AWARDS.

## PEARS' SOAP.

Retail Prices Per Dozen.

6 D. SIZE, unscented - - 4s.

1 s. " all shapes, Washing or Shaving Shaving 12s.

2 s. 6 D. " (The Washing Tablets are perfumed with Otto of Roses) 20s.

TRANSPARENT 28. per Box of 3 168. Per dozen Boxes.

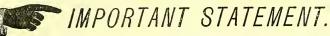
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PURE AND CHEAP.

ANALYSIS.

Bicarbonate			200	000	9990	01919	97.20
Mono Carbo	onate of S	Soda	****	000	0000	004	1.00
Sulphate of	Soda	004	01000	9940	0.040	GHZ+G	trace
Chloride of	Sodium	***	04549	000-0	04049	01210	'035
Moisture	0-0-0	•••	•••	504	01010	0.549	·8 <sub>2</sub>
Insoluble	0-0-0	•••	eneral .	6-9-9	644	•••	nil

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EQUAL TO 98 PER CENT. OF CARBONATE OF SODA.

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TO OUR ANNOUNCEMENT

IN THE

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OF

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Each Fluid drachm contains six grains of Phosphate of Quinia and quarter grain of Strychnia.

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This Liquor recently introduced by us has given great satisfaction wherever used. It will keep ABSOLUTELY UNALTERED in ANY CLIMATE, and is an acknowledged boon to both the home and colonial Pharmacist.

We, with confidence, strongly recommend this unique preparation. When mixed with an equal volume of our Liquor Ferri Phosph. forms Liquor Eastoni, 1-3, of an elegance for which we are so justly noted.

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... 25 6, 51-, 10/- size. ... 25 6, 51-, 102- per doz. net. Hippacea (The Veterinary Preparation of Homocea.)

(For Rheumatism and deep seated pains.) ... 28,6 per doz. net.

Homocea Medical Soap, 9d. per tablet, or 1 Box of 3 tablets

TERMS:—For Orders of £30 and upwards 2½% prompt cash.

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Prof. Dr. A. von Bardeleben, on Dec. 29, 1894, writes: - "Ac cording to my experience of many years, it is the best of all such salve."

INVALUABLE FOR CHAPS, BURNS, AND ALL SORES. In tubes  $-/7\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $1/1\frac{1}{2}$ , and 2/3.

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MEN PRICES.	In	10-Gross	and 1-lb. Tins.			
	Per Gross.	Per lb.			Per Gross.	Per lb.
Pil. Aloes et Ferri, P.B.	/6	4/_	Aperient (Mild)		/6	0/_
" Coloc. et Hyos., P.B.	1/1	9/-	" (Strong)		/6	41_
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## The "Colloid" Capsules.

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Bals. Copaibæ, mx.	•••	 10/- per 1,000	Ol. Santal. Flav. Ang.	•••	88/- per 1,000
Creasote, mi	•••	 10/6 ,, ,,	Pil. Blaud., grs. v		10/- ,, ,,
Ol. Chaulmoogra, mx.		 20/, .,	Quininæ Sulph., grs. iii.		15/

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Citrate of	Magnesi	ia (A)	***	Per lb. 1/6	©wt. 130/-	Antipyrine, g	grs. v.	to 31.		***	6/- lb.
"	11	(B)	***	1/-	75)_	Caffein Cit.	"	,,			4/6
"	11	(C)	8 9-0	/10	70/-	Phenacetin	,,	27		***	6/- ,,
**	12	(D)		/8	65/_	Sodii Sal.	"		***	4 9-0	3/- ,.

## "Bi-Conical" Horse Balls.

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Alterative		•••	2/- Doz.	21/- Gross.	Physic, 4 drs.	•••	2/- Doz.	21/- Gross.
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Antipyrine	- ••••	•••		54/- per lb.	Coc., Pot. Chl., and Borax		3 6 per 1b.
Borax				1/9 ,,	Ipecac. c. Opio		
Cascara, grs. ii.				8/6 ,,	Potass. Chlor		1/3 "
Also in $6d$ .	and 1	. Screv	-top	Bottles, and i	n Bottles of 100 Tablets at Low	est P	rices.
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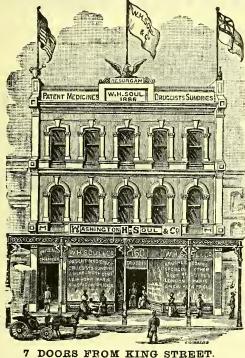
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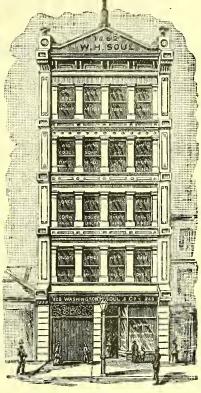


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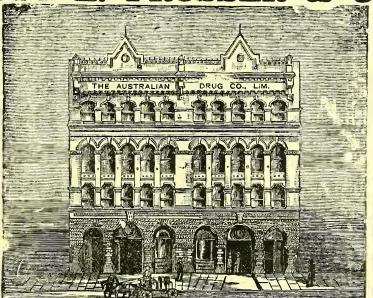
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Specimens of these Preparation have remained in the Museum of Kew Gardens during 28 years without deterioration.

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we wish to state that the amount is one-eighth (1/8) of one grain to a fluid ounce. As there are eight teaspoonfuls to an ounce, the amount of morphine in a teaspoonful, our maximum dose, is one sixty-fourth (1/64) of a grain.

It will be seen that this is very much less than the quantity used in similar preparations authorised by the Pharmacopœia.

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HUMAN VACCINE (from healthy children only, microscopically examined and source quoted).—Tubes two-thirds full, 1s. 8d. each. Tubes one-third full, 1s. each. Tubes two-thirds full (same as those mentioned above, but without source), in quantities for export, £5 per 100 Tubes. Pin

Points (uncharged), 1s. per dozen. Vaccine Ejectors, 1s. 3d. each, including postage.

Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 2. P.O.O.'s (including postage, and crossed "London and Westminster Bank")
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17. , Rhei Co )	7½ 0 6½ 0 5½ 109. B	(3417.1)	0 61 0 51 0 4	400. "Little" Antibilious	0.7.06.05
8 Colocynth Co 0 11 19 4 Colocynth et Hyos. 1 C	0 10 0 9 533. Ar	(Strong) ).	0 8 0 7 0 6	41% "Lit le" Cough 410. "Little" Laver	0.0003

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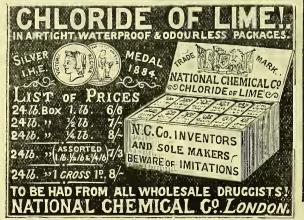
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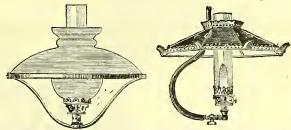
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OUR NEW AND GREATLY ENLARGED

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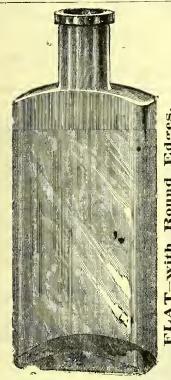
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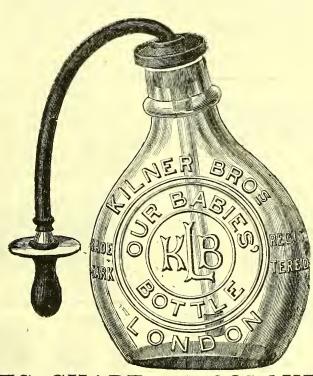
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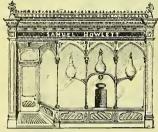
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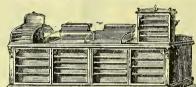
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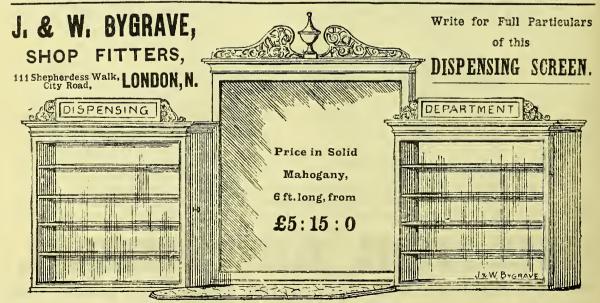
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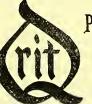
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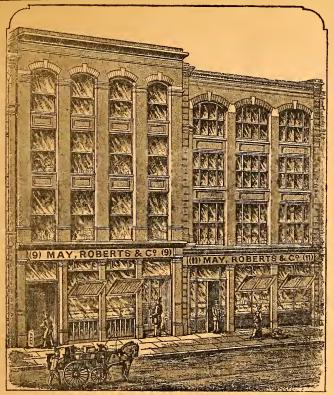
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SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1895

Partnerships Situations Vacant Situations Wanted Miscellaneous

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3.—£750.—LONDON, N.E.—Cash Retail and Prescribing Business; established many years: returns, present rate, nearly £750 yearly: gross profit over 50 per cent.; the shop has single front, and is well fitted; the house has 9 rooms and garden at the rear; reut, £85 on lease; price required

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required about £250.

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and a bout £1.03 required, or valuation terms can be arranged.

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13. -£600. - MIDLANDS. Good-class Business; capital position; returns, present rate. £600 yearly, increasing; net profits one third; the shop is handsomely fitted and attractive; very good house, with small garden; price about £550, or valuation; terms can be arranged.

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returns £1,250; selling through serious illness; valuation only required.
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3s. 6d. for 50 words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

A PPRENTICE.—A smart, intelligent youth wanted; every opportunity of learning the business; indoors; moderate premium. H.E. Cocker, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Luton, Bedfordshire.

WANTED, an Apprentice in first-class Chemist's Business; indoors; every opportunity of learning the business; one who has passed the Preliminary or equivalent. Ekins & Fisher, Pharmaceutical and Analytical Chemists, The County Laboratory, St. Albans.

WANTED as Apprentice, an active gentlemanly youth, who has passed Preliminary or its equivalent; good-class busi ess; comfortable domestic arrangements; time for study and recreation; thorough business training guaranteed; premum required £50. E. Baily (Bell Scholar, 1882), "The Central Pharmacy," Ramsgate, Kent.

WANTED, gentlemanly well-educated Youth, as Apprentice; excellent facilities for learning all branches of the business, jucluding Veterluary and Teeth-extraction; special hours for examination studies (with personal assistance), and for recreation; comfortable home; small premium required. F. E. Carpenter, The Pharmacies, Burnham, Somerset.

### SITUATIONS OPEN.

3s. 6d. for 50 words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

QUALIFIED Assistant, as Junior; well up in Dispensing. Horton & Co., Torquay.

MESSRS. BOULLY & CO., Chemists, Bayswater, require an Assistant at once.

WANTED, Junior Assistant, accustomed to good-class Dispensing and Retail. Windle, 452 Edgware Road, W.

WANTED, Qualified Assistant for good class business. Apply, H. R. Adams, Post Office, Woolwich Common.

WANTED, qualified man to manage chemist's shop; state age, salary, &c. Apply, Holt, Moor Street, Ormskirk.

JUNIOR (indoors) Assistant, for Light Mixed Country trade. Send reference and photograph, stating height, Chas. M. Foottit, Marlow Bucks.

### SITUATIONS OPEN-Cont.

WANTED, au Improver, for a general retail and dispensing business. Full particulars requested. T. M. Hales, Warrington.

BAD KISSINGEN.—Für Saisou 1895: perfect Englisch sprechender Deutscher Gehülfe gesucht. Hohes Salair. G. A. Boxberger's Apotheke. E. Kraft.

MMEDIATELY.-Indoors; good Junior or Improver: Extractor; abstainer. Apply, with carte and usual particulars, Melical Hall, Hinckley.

WANTED, immediately, a qualified Assistant; outdoor; kn wledge of Photograohic goods preferred. Apply, giving references, to H. S. Hogg, Chemist, Ulverston.

WANTED, Dispenser and Book-keeper to a Surgeon hours, 2 to 5 and 6 to 9; age not over 30; state references and salary required. "Dr." 229 High Road, Kilburu, N.W.

MMEDIATELY.—Smart geutlemauly well experienced Junior, about 21, for Dispensing, putting up stock, and attending Counter; outdoors. Apply, 35 Haymarket, S.W.

**ENERGETIC** Junior wanted; manage small branch; small salary and half profits. Apply, in first instauce by letter, to H. Atkiuson, Esq., Heath Villa, Reading, Berks.

TRAVELLERS calling on Chemists or Druggists are offered a valuable commission for the sale of a new and patented article. Write, Box 252, Sell's Advertising Offices, London.

JUNIOR wanted, used to Mixel Country business. Send particulars of experience, salary required (indoors), and enclose photo (to be returned), Richardson, Chemist, Hudfield, Manchester.

JUNIOR or Improver for Family Retail and Dispensing business; must be active and obliging; state salary required; previous experience, and full particulars to W. R. Hopkins, Chemist, Barry, South Wales.

WANTED, a qualified Assistant for Dispensing; must be quick, accurate, and accustomed to good work. Apply, with particulars, indicating salary required, and show c.d.v., to Squire Chemist, Oxford.

MMEDIATELY, a quick, smart Junior, of gentlemauly appearance and good address; accustomed to store trade preferred. Apply, personally if possible, to Edmunds' Drug Stores, 33 High Street, Kingsland, N E.

WANTED, by February 5th a geutlemanly, obliging indoor Assistant, about 24, for a good-class business; good counterman and dispenser; state age, height, experience, previous engagements, and salary required, with photo (to be returned) to T. Hammett, Chemist, Waterloo, Liverpool.

PACKER.—Wanted a good Junior, used to Druggists' Sundries. Application by letter, stating wages required, and particulars of experience, to G. E. W., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

JUNIOR, smart man wanted, indoors: j int outdoor Apartments provided near; light mixed trade; easy hours: good character indispensable. Enclose c.d.v., references, salary required, to E. B. Ford, Pontypool.

CHEMIST'S Assistant (qualified, single, indoors) to manage small mixed Retail, Prescribing, Agricultural business in quick country village; aged 35 to 40; abstainer; state aalary. T., 17 York Road, Moutpelier, Bristol.

QUALIFIED Assistant required; outdoors; used to Medicine-chest business; hours 9 to 7, Saturdays 9; duty at night in rotation; terms and references to F. Earle, Chemist, Hull. Offers not answered in three days declined.

CHINA.—Wanted, an Assistant, with first-class Dispensing and good all-round experience; aged from 21 to 26 years; 4 years' engagement; passage paid. Address, 60/29, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.O.

WANTED, by an old-established firm, an experienced Traveller calling on Obemists for Medical Label and other Printing; copies only of testimonials to be scut. Apply, "Traveller," c/o Chas. Morgan & Co., 58 Cannon Street, London.

WANTED, qualified Assistant for small Branch in seaside resort; indoors; would sell cheap for eash or credit on security. State age, salary required, and if Extractor. "Bonus," Office of THE OHEWIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.O.

AN energetic and active Junior wanted for quick cash business in South of England; must have good references. To save time, state full particulars and enclose photo to T. G., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Oannon Street, E.C.

A GOOD Dispensing Assistant, a zed about 24, accustomed to first-class business; three Assistants kept. Please state age, height, salary, also last situation. All letters not answered in three days may be considered as declined. Gibbs & Gurnell, Ryde.

HOPWOOD & SON, Richmond, Surrey, are requiring, early next month, a Junior or part-time Assistant; indoors. Apply, with full particulars, stating age, height, salary required, and reference, and enclosing carte, if possible, as above.

A SSISTANT as Manager of Branch business in Manchester; one willing to devote himself to extend the business; to a suitable man seeking a permanency liberal terms will be offered. 124/25, Office of THE OHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.O.

QUALIFIED Assistant (outdoors) for Drug and Dispensing Stores; medium c ass trade, Prescribing, Retail, and a little Dispensing; must be temperate and have good references; no Sunday trade; extractor preferred, but not essential. T. W., 76 Porter Street, Hull.

WANTED, an Assistant for a Dispensing and Light Retail business; indoors; comfortable home; one with a good General experience preferred. Apply, stating age, height, salary, experience, and general particulars, to R. S. Page, 186 Essex Road, Islington, N.

A N indoor Assistant, about 22, accustomed to Dispensing, for a goodclass General Family busiuess; must be well recommended. Apply, with full particulars of age, height, salary, and previons engagements, to Dunhill & Stiles, Pharmaceutical Chemists, Doncaster.

WANTED, a geutlemanly Assistant accustomed to first-class country Business (Dispensing and Light Retail); age about 23; please send photo, which shall be returned. Also a vacancy for an Appreutice. Apply, stating particulars, to F. Wellington, The Parade, Taunton.

QUALIFIED, married, aged about 26, to live at the business, take charge in abscuce of principal; Mixed country Dispensing trade; references must bear strictest investigation; permanency. "Warwickshire," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.O.

SOUTH AFRICA.—Qualified Assistant wanted for important coast town; must be quick and accurate Dispenser, with good experience and strady; two years' eugagement; second-class passage paid. Apply, with full particulars, to G. H., c/o John Murdoch & Co., 52 Leadenhall Street.

MMEDIATELY, a smart geutlemanly Assistant, good appearance, not under 23 years: ueat Dispenser and Prescriber; indoors; comfortable home; good chance for improvement; height about 5 ft. 8 in.; non-smoker preferred; personal interview if possible. "Chemist," 60 Lamb's Coudnit Street, W.C.

A T once, 2 smart Assistants, one in and one out doors; salary according to experience; must be well up in the Modern and Oash business; Londou, W. Apply, stating fullest particulars, to X., Messrs, Hodgkinson & Co., 101 Whiteeross Street, E.C. Also Stockkeeper, good worker, a d

WANTED, a Gentlemanly Assistant, qualified for a light Dispensing business (country); able to prescribe, extract teeth, and must be a good Counterman, and an accurate Dispenser. Apply, giving full particulars, age, height, and salary required, to "B." Messrs. Davy, Yates & Rontledge, 64 Park Street, Southwark, Loudon.

SENIOR Assistant, Qualified (ontdoor), wanted immediately, to take charge of Dispensing counter; first-class West End experience necessary. Apply, in first instance by letter, but personal interview will be necessary. Also Junior Dispenser, Qualified, wanted early in February. Apply, as above, to "Faro," 327 Oxford Street, W.

JUNIOR Assistant wanted at once (indoors) for light Retail and Dispensing business, capable of taking charge at branch when required; must be quick and reliable; apply, stating full particulars as to experience, age, height, salary required, reference, and enclosing photo (will return). J. F., 1 Avondale Terrace, Beaumont Road, Plymouth.

SOUTH AFRICA.—Invoice Clerk wanted for Johannesburg; must be experienced, and have filled a position in a Wholesale bouse in this country; must have knowledge of Book-keeping, be steady and willing to work; 3 years' engagement; second-class passage paid. Apply, with full particulars, to E. M., c/o John Murdoch & Co., 52 Leadenhall Street.

WELSH-SPEAKING Managing Assistant, over 25, married preferred, desiring permanency; character must bear strict investigation quick, good Countermao, reliable, thoroughly trustworthy; euclose photo, returnable. Apply, with full particulars, salary expected, &c., "Bouus," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.O.

TRAVELLER wantel by an old-established firm in the North of England, dealing chiefly with Acrated Water Mauufacturers, Confectioners, and Brewers; a Chemist and Druggist acquainted with either of those trades preferred; this is a good opportunity of advancement for any one possessing the requisite experience. Apply, 223/33, Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

TRAVELLER wanted, having a connection among Surgeous and Chemista in provinces; to take orders on commission for special line in small goods. Write, stating district covered, &c., to 148/7, Office of The Chemist AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.O.

REQUIRED, by the end of the month, a smart outdoor Junior, of good appearance and address, for a quick Cash business. Apply, by letter, to Messrs. Wright & Co., Broadway, Hammersmith, enclosing photo, and stating experience, age, height, and salary required.

### SITUATIONS OPEN-Cont.

ANAGER (qualified) for a small Business in populous workingclass district, Londou, E.C.; Unfurnished Apartments will be provided; those only who can give personal interview at once need apply. Send particulars as to previous engagements, &c., to G. A., c/o Hodgkinson's Treacher, and Clarke, 101 Whitecross Street, E.C.

COMPANY require immediately two qualified unanagers for busines taken over for conversion into stores; remuneration 60s. weekly with bonns on results; qualificatiou, £100 investment in shares, promising future, and suitable only for quick pushing np to-date, reliable men with satisfactory record. Address, "Secretary," 367 Lordship Lane, East Dulwich, S.E.

ANGOON.—Chemists' Assistant required, holding Minor qualification; age not to exceed 24 years; must have had good general experience; salary 150Rs, per month first year, 180Rs. per month second year, 210Rs. third year, 250 Rs. fourth year; outdoor; 4 years' agreement; second class passage paid out. Address, with full particulars, to W. B., c/o Street's, 30 Cornhill.

### SITUATIONS WANTED.

1s. for 12 words; 6d. for every 6 words beyond.

AS Junior; 19; 5 ft. 10 in. A., Ellwood & Son, Ohemists, Leominster.

JUNIOR; qualified; age 22; good references. James, 128 Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.

IGHT situation as Junior; South; good references. H. S., 3 Lily Cottages, Ascot.

PART-TIME Assistant or Dispenser, with time to attend classes; 21.
Tycock, Llangollen.

JUNIOR; 20; 5 years' experience; good references. Mason, care of Morison, Chemist, Peebles

ASSISTANT (23), Loudon experience, disengaged. "Statim," 50 St. Mary's Road, Doncaster.

OUTDOOR Assistant; 6 years' experience; good references. "Utilis," 71 Francis Street, Chester.

ASSISTANT; 23; unqualified; 6 years' experience. I. Turton, 46 Sharrow Street, Sheffield.

**EVENING** employment wanted; Major qualification; good experience. Henry, 16 Lloyd Square, W.C.

A SSISTANT or Dispenser; good-class; 25; disengaged. Slynn, Wroxeter, Warren Road, Rhyl.

LOCUM-TENENS; aged 28; diseugaged February 7. "Extractor," 2 Horton Street, Lewisham, S.E.

A SSISTANT or Junior; aged 23; 7½ years' good experience. E., 27 Castle Street East, Banbury.

QUALIFIED Assistant; 27; tall; experiencel; good references. S. K., 87 Norroy Road, Putney.

PART-TIME: competent Junior; London; 5 years' experience. Payne, 350 High Street, Chatham.

SENIOR Manager, Minor; tall; 36. T., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

**JUNIOR** (22), unqualified:  $7\frac{1}{2}$  years' good experience; good Dispenser. "Camphora," 8 Regent Road, Hanley.

A SSISTANT; Light Retail; 10 years' experience; unqualified. E. G., 22 Hospital Street, Nantwich.

WHOLE or Part-time; first-class experience and references. "Statim," City School Ohemistry, Chancery Lane.

ASSISTANT; nnqualified; 21; 5 ft. 10½ in.; 4½ years' experience. Downar, Bestwood Colliery, Nottingham.

A SSISTANT; 25; unqualified; 8½ years' experience. "Statim," c/o Mr. Jones, Chemist, Winton, Bonracmouth.

ADY Dispenser will give one year's services in return for home. "Bromal," Avenue House, Quy, Cambridge.

A SSISTANT, qualified, 22; good experience and references. Taylor, c/o Mr. Stephens, Milnsbridge, Huddersfield.

MPROVER; aged 20; good Dispenser; Dispensing business preferred. Apply, Prince, 69 Ripon Street, Lincoln.

WHOLESALE.—Forwarding Clerk seeks engagement; highest references. "Salol," 13B Dufferin Street, E.C.

JUNIOR: 22; abstainer; time for study. 109/11, Office of The OREMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.O.

JUNIOR; 22; unqualified; high-class West-end experience; abstainer; London preferred. "Oreta," 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

PART-TIME Chemist or Surgeon; London; experienced; good references, Jackson, 11 Brunswick Square, Camberwell.

CLERK, Junior; aged 18; requires re-engagement in wholesale Druggist's; 2 years' experience. S., 6 Stanfield Road, Bow, E.

**BRANCH** Manager; 32; good Prescriber and Extractor; qualified; married. Carrnthers, 181 Great Howard Street, Liverpool.

MANAGER, or Assistant (ontdoors); abstainer; Hall qualification; disengaged; 27. G., 33 Drayton Gardens, South Kensington.

UNIOR; outdoors; Ohemist's son; 19; height, 5 ft. 9 in.;  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ycars' experience. Apply, S. E. Cleaver, 1 Gladstone Street, Leicester.

PART or full time required by Student; good class business, Liverpool district preferred. H., 84 Jubilee Drive, Kensington, Liverpool.

MPROVER: 19; 3 years' good experience in Dispensing; North of England preferred. Apply, 8 Warwick Street, Barrow-in-Furness.

MMEDIATELY; unqualified; 25; 5 ft. 7 in.; London or country. Z., Office of The Ohemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

SURGEON'S [Dispenser, age 30; highest references from Medical Men and Chemists. "Dispenser," 47 Evershot Road, Tollington Park, N.

MANAGER, Married; experienced Extractor; Prescriber; qualified.
"W." Office of The Ohemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

MANAGER; qualified; 33; married; abstainer; good experience, M., Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

MANAGER: qualified; all-round experience; Retail or Wholesale; married; 36; disengaged March. Todd, West End, Bellshill, Glasgow.

A SSISTANT or Branch Manager; 15 years' good experience; disengaged. "Chemicus," Dnnford House, Chelmsford Street, Weymouth.

INOR qualification; aged 27; 10 years' first-class Dispensing experience, Bournemouth and Olifton. P., 19 West Shrubbery, Redland, Bristol.

JUNIOR; tall; 21; good Light Retail and Dispensing business; 5 years' experience; excellent references. Tindale, Hanover Terrace, Whitby.

PERMANENT Outdoor Assistancy to Chemist or Surgeon; last situation 6 years; London preferred. Palmer, 56 Brunswick Place, City Road, N.

**BRANCH** Manager, or Assistant outdoors; qualified, Extractor, Prescriber; excellent references; tall. Marfitt, 14 New Bond Street, Leicester.

JUNIOR; 21; abstainer; tall; 3 years' experience; good-class Dispensing and Retail; disengaged February. Robinsou, Whalley Road, Accrington.

QUALIFIED; short honrs or part-time; Manchester or Newcastle; Retail, Dispensing, Bookkeeping. W. H., 50 Amberley Street, Sunderland.

ANAGER; qualified, registered Dentist; married; 36; first-class references. 1/95, Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Canuon Street, E.C.

ANAGER or Senior Assistant; Minor; aged 30; experienced in a good-class Retail and Dispensing business. "Analyse," 96 Argyle Street, Hull.

ANAGER, qualified, experienced; about £50; indoors; well recommended. "Sub," Office of The Ohemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.O.

A 5 first Counterman in a high-class Drng Store; thoroughly competent; age 28; every reference given since apprenticeship. A. D., 29 Gateley Road, Brixton, S.E.

PART-TIME; disengaged 6 P.M. every evening, or one, two, or three evenings a week; Stock or Counter. "Chemist," 82 Crowndale Road, N.W.

ANAGER, or Business on easy terms; small capital; qualified; 20 years' experience. A., Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

### SITUATIONS WANTED-Cont.

OUTDOORS: exceptional Dispensing experience. F., 26 St. Luke's Road, Clapham.

WHOLESALE—Pillmaker; good coater; 5 years. L, 66 Upper Berkeley Street, W.

JUNIOR, 21, disengaged, seeks re-engagement in London. Fisher, 34 Shawfield Street, Chelsea.

JUNIOR; 20; 3½ years' experience; good references. "Radix," 12 The Square, Stockton on Tees.

CCUM or Manager; qualified; aged 37; abstainer. "Chemicus," 112 Foxberry Roal, Brockley.

A SSISTANT; unqualified; 23; tall; good experience; disengaged.
Miller, Bauenthwaite, Keswick.

JUNIOR; 21; 5 ft. 10 in.; good experience; Extractor. Courtenay, c/o Webb, Chemist, Buckingham.

WHOLESALE or Export, Wet or Dry; experienced. Forbes, The Village, Tarlatd Aberdecushire.

A SSISTANT: 23; good experience; disengaged; London preferred. "Metham," 25 Southgate, Chichester.

**EVENING** engagement; qualified; highest references. "Chemist," 11 Francis Terrace, Junction Road, N.

AS Dispenser, 2 hours morning, and 2 hours afternoon daily. B., 107 Robert Street, Albany Street, N.W.

MMEDIATELY, as Senior or Manager; 10 years' experience. L'Estrange, Railway Station, Wadhurst.

EXPERIENCED Assistant: willing to give part time or in emergency. Davis, Chestruts, Gordon H, Enfield.

JUNIOR; Loudon; 21; 5ft. 10½ in.; good references and experience; disengaged. R. Jewell, Excter Place, Cheltenham.

JUNIOR; 21; 5 ft. 9 in.; 3 years' experience; good Dispeuser and Prescriber. Cheen, St. Cecilia's Lodge, Monmonth.

AS Manager or Senior; aged 29; qualified; disengaged; highest references. c/o J., Chemist, 8 Leadenhall Street, E.C.

ASSISTANT; 24: first-class Dispensing and Counter experience; good references. Weston, 32 Trinity Square, Borough, S.E.

STUDENT, reading for Minor, wishes few hours' work daily; good dispenser. "Aconite," 76 York Street, Bryanstone Square, W.

JUNIOR (21) seeks engagement in London; 5 years' experience in firstclass business; good references. Paddon, 24 Cornmarket, Oxford.

ANAGER or out-door Assistant; qualified; 34: married. Apply, 121/8, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, R.O.

AS Manager; qualified; married; 38; varied experience; good references; Stores, Wholesale or Retail. "Gentian," 41 Dorset Street, Bolton.

JUNIOR: 21: 4½ years' experience: good references; Manchester or district preferred; time for study. Davies, Fieldsend, Chemist,

QUALIFIED Assistant: aged 24; West-eud experience; disengaged. "Major," Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.O.

JUNIOR; 23; 4 years' experience; height 5 ft. 10 in.; abstainer; conntry; disengaged February 5th. "Gentian," 40 Kiug Street, Plymonth.

ANAGER for Country Branch; experienced Extractor and Prescriber; ontdoors; moderate salary. "Statim," Banbury Villa, Putney, S.W.

AN elderly Chemist, qualified, wishes re-engagement as Manager or Assistant; good references. A. Z., 3 Gordon Terrace, St. Margaret's,

MANAGERSHIP of Branch business; Qualified; 48 years of age; good City and West End experience. "Chemist," 4 Bucking nam Street, Portland Place, W.

UNIOR, in good-class business; country preferred; aged 19½; 6 years' experience; disengaged; good references. Kerruish, Hampden House, Phænix Street, N.W.

ASSISTANT; ontdoors; Traveller or Branch Manager; 9 years' experience; height 5 ft. 10 in.; abstainer; good references. "Chemist," Snettisham, Norfolk.

WHOLESALE or Export, Wet and Dry; town or country; 10 years' reference; used to Spanish and Portuguese labelling. M., 24 Reedham Street, Peckham

TRAVELLER seeks re-engagement or position in Wholesale house; undeniable references. 56/63, Office of The Ohemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.O.

INOR; aged 27; 5 years' W. E. references: good Dispenser; town or country. "Analgesiu," Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

INOR: 25; position in Wholesale Laboratory; Liverpool or Manchester preferr.d. "Scientia," Office of Thr Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

UNIOR Assistant or Dispenser secks engagement in Loudon; 5 years' experience; good references; age 21 years; height 5 ft. 8½ in. Weir, 30 Foxbourne Road, Balham, S.W.

MANAGER or Hospital Dispenser; 28; experienced; accustomed to good business; Major. "Butane," Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.O.

A SISTANT; unqualified; ontdoors; 26:9 years' experience: Fx-tractor, Prescribor, and Dispenser. 123/39, Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

JUNIOR Assistant requires situation in Manchester; aged 22; 7 years' experience; good references. Address, 38/39, Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

A DVERTISER, reliable and honourable (Colonial), will assist genial Chemist for few hours daily from end of month without salary. Fanafonna Ekekafo, Gray's Hotel, Folkestoue.

ASSISTANT; 8 years' varied experience, with knowledge of Dentistry and Photography; aged 24; outdoors; unqualified. "Vivo," c/o Hind, Queen's Road, Clarendon Park, Leicester.

MANAGER or Dispenser; 25: Minor; Lancashire or York-hire; varied experience; good references "Integritas," Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.O.

**SENIOR** or Manager; qualified; 29; tall; London; outdoors preferred; single; now disengaged: 10 years' London experience; good references. "Chemist," 41 Moorgate Street, E.C.

WHOLESALE, Wet Counter, Town Traveller, or position of trust: Wholesale and Retail experience; highest references. 93/19, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.O.

A YOUNG fellow (23), having every afternoon at his disposal, would like to hear of some engagement; good dispenser; excellent references. Stratton, 45 Harrington Street, Hampstead Road, N.W.

ASSISTANT or Branch Manager; unqualified; 10 years' experience; tall; abstainer; excellent references; moderate; Birmingham district preferred. "Energy," 28 James Street, Lozells, Birmingham.

A SSISTANT; good all-round experience of 12 years; height 5 ft. 7 in.; Lancashire preferred; permauency; salary moderate. Address, 100/37, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

TRAVELLER, Manager, or position of trust; able to pnsh business:
10½ years on own account; could invest; aged 33; married.
"Pharmacist," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon St., E C.

AS Dispenser.—Young lady seeks appointment in or near London; Apothecaries Hall certificate; Hospital, Dispensary, or Wholesale Chemist prefered. Address, Miss Hallington, Burgess Farm, East Ham, Essex.

TRAVELLER.—Young energetic Irish Pharmacist would undertake to represent Wholesale Firm in Ireland or England; moderate torms to commence. 5/15, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

A SSISTANT, French, with good knowledge of English: 5 years' London experience; aged 27; married: able to make Gelatinous Capsules: Wholesale or Retail. A. V., 17 Walter's Road, South Norwood, S.E.

M AJOR.—Situation, preferably, in Wholesale Pharmaceutical Laboratory, or Manager; London or Nortbern town; 28; wide experience. "Virtns," Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

PHARMACEUTICAL Chemist; 27; 5 ft. 8 in.; Irish Diploma; good Prescriber and Extractor; South Coast experience; excellent references; disengaged. 122/14, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

TRAVELLER (Drug or Smidry).—Advertiser is anxious to represent a good house; not afraid of work; a thorough knowledge of both the Drug and Sundry trade; excellent references; tall; good salesman; well received; North or West of England. 31/13, Office of The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

### SITUATIONS WANTED-Cont.

UNIOR; 19; tall; 3½ years' experience; indoors. R. Wright, Sowe by

JUNIOR, in good-class business; 21; tall; London Matric. Shaw, Chemist, Doncaster.

OCUM or Manager; qualified; 27; best references. H., 13 Peter Street, Yeovil.

AS Locum or Mauager; qualified; married. "Cascar.," 24 Market Place, Loughborougb.

UNIOR, 22; in or ucar London; 7 years' experieuce; tall. F. C. Smith, 229 Marylebone Road, W.

ANAGER, Senior, or Purchase; qualified; experienced; country preferred. Chemicus 4 Quadrant, Lime Street, Liverpool.

WANTED, situation as Junior; good class trade; time for study. J. E. Powell, Shadymoor, Dorrington, Shrewsbury.

A SSISTANT or Dispenser; London: 27; Photo, and Scientific Apparatus, "Dispenser," Greenold, Ulverston.

J UNIOR, with time to study: 21: disengaged. "Rhei," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cann in Street, E.C.

ABORATORY experience, pill-coating by machinery, distilling, &c. E. A. Bulmer, 138 Angerona Terrace, Ashton-under-Lyne.

ANAGER or Assistant; qualified; 32; view to early succession. 124/5, Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

JUNIOR (19); tall; highest reference; 3 years' excellent dispensing and light retail experience, "Spes," Sheppenhall Hall, Nautwich, Cheshire.

WHOLESALE.—Experience in laboratory and also as manager of warehouse; drugs. E. A. Bulmer, 138 Angeroua Terrace, Ashtonunder-Lyne.

ANAGER or Senior; disengaged; qualified; 30; good Loudou references; experienced; town or country. Mullin, 64 Elspeth Road, S.E.

ANAGER, Senior, or Locum, by a thoroughly reliable and experienced man; highest references; tall. "Chemist," Southfield, Buckhurst Hill.

OCUM-TENENS; Liverpool and district; unqualified; afternoon and evening each week or arrangement. "Assistant," 70 Oxton Road, Birkenhead.

A SSISTANT (competent); 12 years' good experience; aged 27; height, 5 ft. 9 in.; excellent references; disengaged. H. J. P., Old Manor House, Box, Wilts.

ANAGER; branch; 35; qualified; 20 years' all round experience: married; disengaged February 21; watering place preferred. S., 154 High Street, Stourbridge.

TAAVELLER: 24 years' experience, Retail requirements: 18 years practical Miueral Water manufacturer; knows Berks, Bucks, Oxon. "Seltzer," Office of The Chemist and Druggist. 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

A SSISTANT or Manager; qualified; tall; gooi \*ppearance; 6 years' excellent all-round experience; active counterman; good dispenser, prescriber, and extractor. F. H. B, 44 Sycamore Road, Handsworth, Birmingham.

COUM.TENENS: Minor: long experience; Surgical and Mechanical Dentist; has two or three whole or half days free; S.E. district preferred "Dens," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Canuon Street, E.C.

**CENTLEMAN** requires position as traveller, or part time in wholesale house and traveller combined; over 11 years' sound experience; knows country well; excll nt references. Address, Mel Boracis, 30 Norfolk Street, Norwich.

AS Senior or Manager in good-class Dispensing and Agricultural business; good references and varied experience; aged 39; single; Minor qualification; disengaged first week in February. "Guacol," care of Mr. Hughes, Chemist, Gloucester.

YOUNG German, of good education, with knowledge of French and English, seeks engagement in a Wholesale Chemist and Druggist business; experienced; highest references. 120/3, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

JUNIOR; 19; February; good references. G. H., 271 High Street, Harborne, Birmingham.

OCUM TENENS; 38; qualified; abstainer: diseugaged. Minor, 40 Palace Street, S.W.

EVENING work; Minor; 29 years age; 14 years' experience. O. T. Rutter, 5 Pruna Road, Brixton.

OUTDOOR Assistant; aged 36; town or country; good references; Photography. "Beta," 13 Piermont Road, East Dulwich, S.E.

PART TIME.—Junior; aged 20; 4 years' good experience; London only; evening preferred. "Studens," 167 Kennington Road, S.E.

PART-TIME or temporary minor Student; age 30; London experience; speaks French. Castell, 8 Chichester Place, Bayswater.

MANAGER; qualified; registered Dentist; good Prescriber; can undertake Dental Surgery; well up; good appearance. 113 Stoke Newington Road, N.

PART-TIME: immediately, during day; Chemist or Surgeon: London, S.E. 33/46, Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Caunon Street, E.C.

MMEDIATE, as general permauent Assistant; good references; moderate salary; country preferred; abstainer; uuqualified. Collis, 39 Lena Gardens, West Kensington.

ANAGER (outdoors) or Locum; qualified; Extractor; best experience and references; disengaged. "Manager,' Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WHOLESALE.—Warehouseman, Town or Country Traveller, or Position of Trust; many years' wholesale experience; highest references; disengaged. 124/28, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Special charges are made for Advertisements under this heading, which can be obtained on application.

FOR SALE.—Twenty-five Shares in Chemists' Association (Limited); paid 5 per cent. in 1893; one year's dividend due December 31, 1894. Apply, H. F., Brandon Grange, Coventry.

HEMIST'S Shop Fittings, second-hand; plate glass fronted counter, solid mahogany, 12 ft. long, £11; r-turn end to match with handsome, dispensing-screen, with mirror ceutre and sponge-case under 7 ft. long, £16; 12 ft. unn of mahogany-fronted drawers, with bevelled edged glass labels and glass knobs, shelving, lockers, &c., complete, £12 10s.; desk and case, 50s.; bent plate counter-case, £5; also wall-case, 8 ft. long, £10 10s.; and every requisite for fitting up cheaply and in good style. Philip Josephs, 54 Old Street, City Road, London, E.C.

CHEMIST FITTINGS.—Four excellent ranges of Chemist Drawers, with solid mahogany fronts, crystal cut knobs, and bevelled-edge labels; also Mahogany-fronted Shelving and Panelled Lockers to snit same; 6 Spanish Mahogany Dispensing-screens; a large variety of mahogany and plate-glass fronted Counters; Bent-glass Counter-cases, Wall-cases, Sponge-cases, Desks, Window-enclosures, and everything appertaining to the trade. We have also the complete fittings for 3 shops, made of the best mahogany, highly french-polished, and all the latest designs; experienced Fitters sent to all parts of the country; write for references. Edwards & Co., Medical Fitters, Whitechapel, Liverpool.

### PRELIMINARY AND MINOR.

STUDENTS! Write to-day for a "Guide to Examination," gratis and post free, giving the best advice how to prepare. Knotty points in Latin Grammar, Ls. 6d.; Cæsar Simplified, Ls.; Metric System Simplified, Ls.; How to Write an Essay, 3d.; Equations Simplified, Ls.; Notes on Dispensing, 1s., post free. Mr. J. Tully (Hills Prizeman), Chemist, Hastlings.

PATENTS, DESIGNS, AND TRADE MARKS ACTS. 1883 **TO** 1888.

1883 TO 1888.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Jules Bernard Bengué, of 34 Rue Labrnyère, late of No. 2 Rue Caulaincourt, Paris, in the Republic of France, has applied for leave to amend the Specification of the Letters Patent No. 16293 of 1892 for "Improvements relating to Bottles or Receptacles suitable for containing Ethyl Chloride, and for supplying the same for producing Anæsthesia."

Particulars of the proposed amendments were set forth in the Illustrated Official Journal (Patents) issued on the 9th January, 1895.

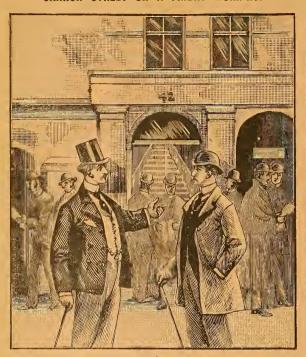
Any person or persons may give notice of opposition to the amendment (on Form G) at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Loudon, W.O., within one calendar month from the date of the said journal.

(Sigued) H. READER LAOK,

Comptroller-General.

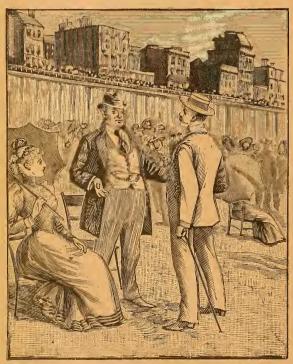
Comptroller-General.

### CANNON STREET ON A FRIDAY MORNING.



PILLMAN: Do you know of anything that would suit me, Spatula? Spatula: Suit you? Why, you need never seek long. There are always plenty of first-rate situations advertised in the  $\mathcal{C}$ , & D. Supplement, which they give to anybody who asks for it.

### BRIGHTON ON A WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.



Brown: Well, I am surprised! You seem to take things easy, Jones. I thought you could never leave your business.

JONES: Ah, but I can now. I got a good assistant through advertising in the  $C \not\in D$ . Supplement, so Mrs. J. and I often take a little run out together

## THE ROYAL PHARMACY ON A MONDAY EVENING.



MAUGHTER: You's seem to have dropped into a comfortable crib, Pestell. How did you come to hear of it?

PESTELL: Why, from the C. & D. Supplement, of course. How else do you think?

### DAISY COTTAGE ON A SATURDAY EVENING.



 ${\tt THOMPSON}$  : This is better than slaving away in the old shop on a Saturday night, isn't it, Johnson ?

Johnson: Rather, my boy. I sold my business well, too, thanks to the C. & D. Supplement, and only had to advertise it ouce. You see I still take the good old paper. It's always interesting. What will you have?